

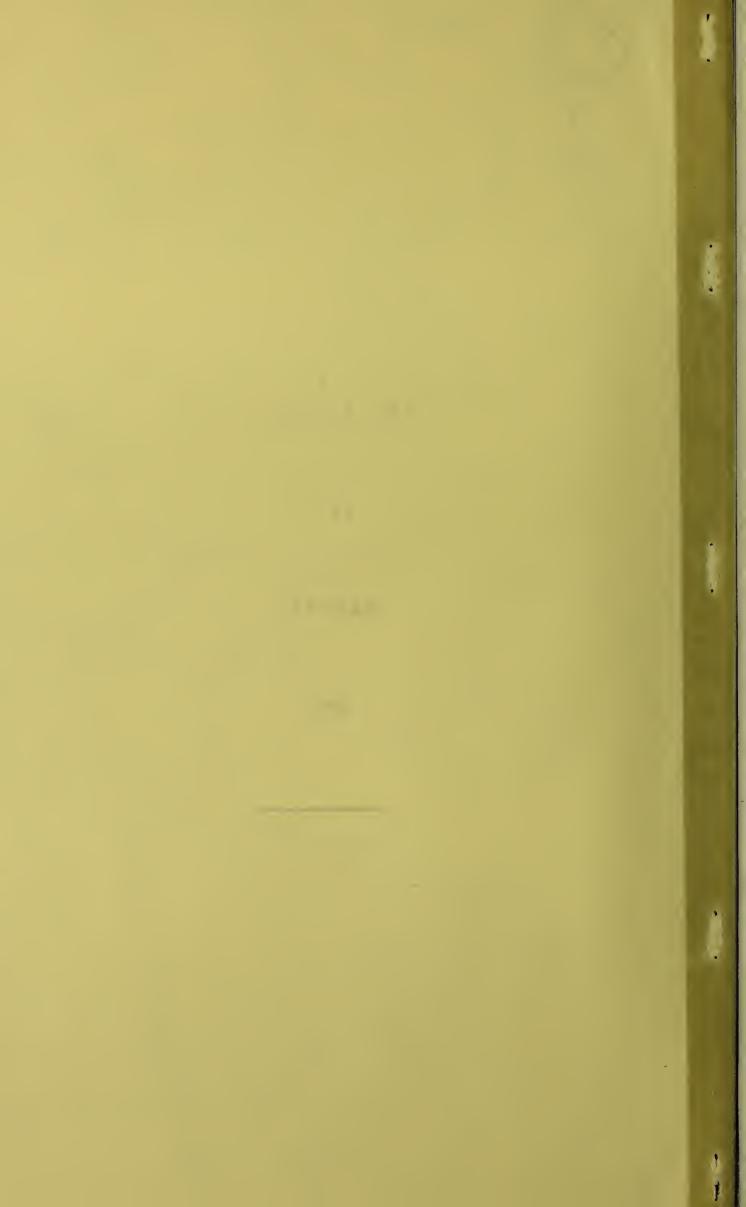
THE HEALTH

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DARTON

1967

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### THE HEALTH OF DARTON

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#### ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR and CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the Year 1967

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#### DARTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

#### HEALTH COMMITTEE 1967

#### Chairman

Councillor Mr. GEORGE ARTHUR PRIESTLEY, M.B.E., J.P., (Chairman of Council - May to December, 1967)

#### Members

#### January to Hay 1967

#### Councillors:-

Mr. Owen A. Beevers
Mr. John O. Driver, J.P.,
(Chairman of the Council)
Mr. John Fretwell
Mr. William H. Jones
Mr. John MacBride
Mr. C. Mitchell

Mr. Derrik Priestley (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

Mr. Brian Richardson

#### May to December 1967

#### Councillors:-

Mr. Owen A. Beevers
Mr. John O. Driver
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)
Mr. John Fretwell
Mr. William H. Jones
Mr. John MacBride
Mr. Clarence Mitchell
Mr. Derrik Priestley
Mr. Brian Richardson

#### Medical Officer of Health

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Post Vacant

#### Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

IRVINE FIELDHOUSE, Cert. S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I., Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; Certificated Smoke Inspector (Appointed June 1947)

#### Additional Public Health Inspector

COLIN EISTONE, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Certificated Smoke Inspector (Appointed March 1965)

#### Clerk of the Council

MR. J. E. SHACKLETON

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### DARTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office, 33, Queens Road, BARNSLEY

# ANNUAL REPORT for the Year ended 31st December, 1967

To: The Chairman and Members of the Darton Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The vital statistics for your area are very satisfactory. The stillbirth rates and peri-natal mortality rates showed a welcome improvement. The adjusted birth and death rates were slightly less than the National figure. No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Notified infectious diseases increased during the year, this being due to an increased incidence of Measles. It is pleasing to record no notifications in respect of food poisoning or Para-Typhoid Fever.

The immunisation statistics showed a significant all-round improvement and are now at a high and safe level. I feel confident that this can be maintained and even improved upon in future years.

I must again thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their kindness and help given to me during the year. I have received excellent co-operation at all times from your Chief Public Health Inspector, Clerk and Surveyor. Finally, may I express my thanks to the Senior Clerk and Staff of the Divisional Health Office for the help they have given me in preparing this report and for their loyal support at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ODDY

Medical Officer of Health

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#### URBAN DISTRICT OF DARTON

#### SECTION I

#### Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	4,718 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1967	15,080
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st December, 1967	5,170
Rateable Value on the 1st April, 1967	£365,841
Nett product of a Penny Rate (1967-68)	£1,440

#### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1967 was 15,080 showing an increase of 20 over the mid 1966 figure. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 121, compared with 76 in the previous year.

#### Live Births

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Iegitimate     Illegitimate	122 	115 9	237 <u>14</u>
TOTAL	127	124	251

The number of live births registered was 2 less than in 1966. As for the previous years the Registrar General supplied a comparability factor which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion of women in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the figure gives an adjusted birth rate which is comparable with the birth rate for the country as a whole. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 16.5 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 16.6 per 1,000 estimated population for 1966 and with 17.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Illegitimate births represented 5.6% of total births, compared with 4.3% in the previous year.

#### Stillbirths

4 stillbirths were notified in 1967, compared with 5 in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 15.7 per 1,000 total births, compared with 19.4 per 1,000 total births in 1966 and with 14.8 per 1,000 total births in England and Wales.

Of the 4 stillbirths recorded during the year, one was of very low birth weight and the chance of survival, had it lived, would have been very small indeed. Two stillbirths were delivered in hospital and two at home. It is pleasing to record a fall in stillbirths and the fact that your stillbirth rate is now only slightly in excess of that for England and Wales.

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#### Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 10.8 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 14.8 estimated population in 1966 and with 11.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 130 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, 47 less than in the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were heart and circulatory, cancer and respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes of death in age groups are given in tabular form at the end of the section.

#### Infant Mortality and Peri-natal Mortality

There were 2 infant deaths in your area in 1967, giving an infant death rate of 8.0 as compared with 23.7 per 1,000 live births in 1966, and with 18.3 per 1,000 for England and Wales. Both deaths occurred in the neo-natal period. The peri-natal mortality rate was 23.5 compared with 31.0 in the previous year, and with 26.1 for the West Riding County Council. This is the lowest recorded figure for your district since 1963. An analysis of the 2 infant deaths, which occurred in the district, is shown in the following table.

#### Maternal Mortality

It is pleasing to report that there were no deaths from maternal causes. The maternal death rate was Nil per 1,000 total births, as against 0.20 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

#### ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY

Sex	Birth Weight	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death
F	6 lbs. 7 ozs.	5 days	l a. Congestive cardiac failure b. Congenital heart disease c. Septicaemia d. Mongol baby	St. Helen Hospital, Barmsley.
М	5 lbs. 15 ozs.	18 hours	Respiratory distress Prematurity	St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

Year	Live Births	Stillbirths	Death in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1958	235	6	2	33.1
1959	222	4	2	26.5
1960	237	2	4	25.1
1961	226	5	2	30.3
1962	238	6	1	28.7
1963	233	5	-	21.0
1964	283	10	3	44.4
1965	263	7	2	33.3
1966	253	5	3	31.0
1967	251	4	2	23.5

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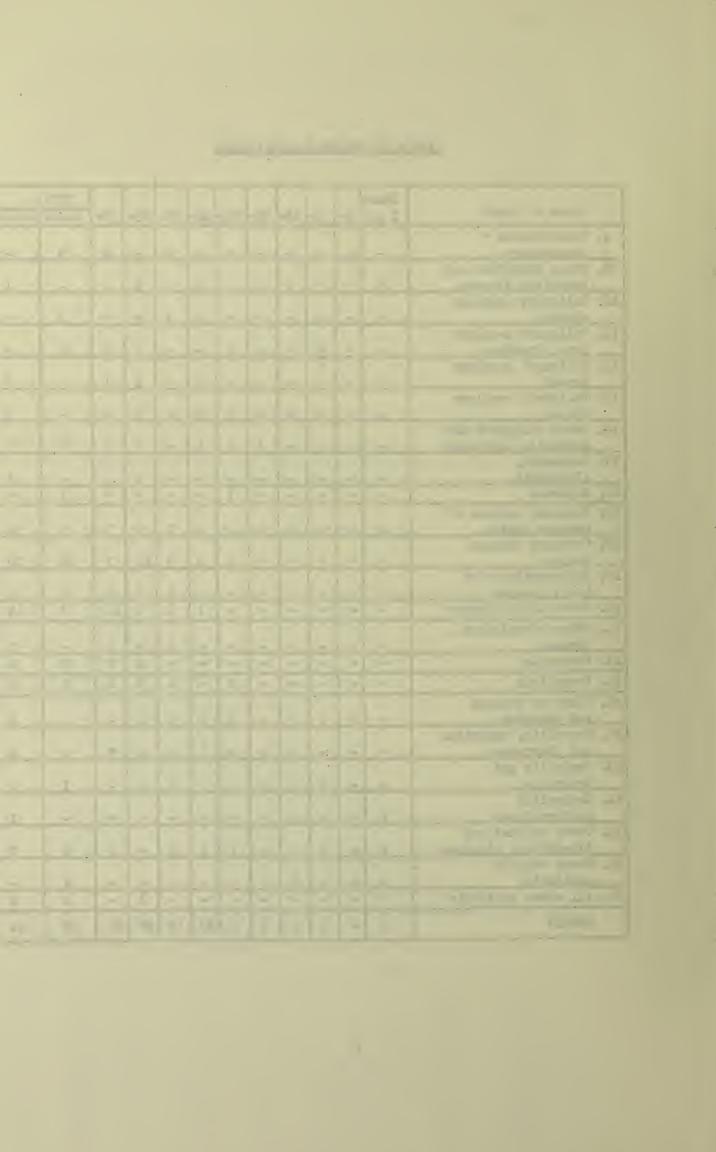
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Acres 114	THE REAL PROPERTY.	-	2001.00	

### CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

		Under										TOTA	L
	Cause of Death	l yr.	1-	5~	15-	25-	35-	45-	55~	65-	75+	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis -												
	respiratory	_	_	_	-	_	_		_2	_	1	3	
9.	Other infective and												
	parasitic disease	_			-	_	_	_		1		-	11
10.	Malignant neoplasm												
	stomach				_	_		1	1			2	
11.	Malignant neoplasm									١.		_	
	lung, bronchus		_							4.	2	6	
12.	Malignant neoplasm							٦		,			3
17	breast		-					1		1	1		
10.	Malignant neoplasm Uterus					_		1		2	_	_	3
71	Other Malignant and			_						_ <_			
	lymphatic neoplasms			_		1		1	_	7	3	9	3
15.	Leukaemia.												
	Aleukaemia	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	.1_	_	_	1
16.	Diabetes				_	_	1	_	_	_	-	1	-
17.	Vascular lesions of												
	nervous system	_	_		_		_	_	1	5	7	5	8
18.	Coronary disease												
-	angina	_	_	_	_	_	1	3	3	12	7	16	10
19.	Hypertension with												
	heart disease		_	_	_	_	_	-	1	].	1	2	<u> </u>
	Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	_	-	1	1	3	16	7	14
21.	Other circulatory												
	disease			_				_	1		2		3
23.	Pneumonia	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1
24.	Bronchitis	_	-	_	-	-	2		1	3	1	5	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach												
	and duodenum	_	_	_	_	_	1		_	_	_	_	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis												
	and diarrhoea			_				1			3	_	4
28.	Nephritis and							)					
	Nephrosis		_	_				_	1		_	1	
_	Congenital												
	malformations	1	_	_				_	_				11
32.	Other defined and												
	ill-defined diseases		-	1			1	1	1		2	4	3
	Motor vehicle												
	accidents		-		4		-=-			-		4	
24.	All other accidents		-		-				_	3	-	1	2
	TOTALS	2	_	1	4	1	6	10	13	45	48	69	61
					l								



### PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

	Darton Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
CrudeAdjusted	16.6 16.5	17.9 18.2	18.0 18.2	17.2
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude.;	8.6 10.8	11.8 12.3	11.2 12.0	11.2
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuber- culosis but including Venereal Disease	0.07	0.04	0.03	Not available
Tuberculosis: Respiratory Other All forms.	0.20	0.03 0.00 0.04	0.03 0.00 0.04	0.04 0.01 0.04
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.40 1.79	0.52 2.21	0.47 2.08	0,58 2,28
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	0.86	1.83	1.73	Not available
Heart and circulatory disease	3.51	4.51	4.26	Not available
Respiratory disease	0.73	1.38	1.30	Not available
Maternal Mortality	-	0.13	0.22	0,20
Infant Mortality	8.0	19.2	19.2	18,3
Stillbirths	15.7	15.7	15.2	14.8
Peri-natal Mortality rate	23.5	Not available	26.1	25•4

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#### SECTION II

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed by the Council.

#### General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local Hospital Management Committees.

#### Leeds Regional Hospital Board

- 1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 2. General Hospital, Wakefield
- 3. Leeds General Infirmary

### Sheffield Regional Hospital Board

- 1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield 2. The Beckett Hospital, Barmsley
- 3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley
- 4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley

#### Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

#### Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley Manygates Hospital. Wakefield Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

#### Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician, who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46, Church Street, Barnsley. Details of sessions are as follows:

_		
Tuesday	-	10 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday	-	10 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Wednesday	-	2 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday	-	10 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Friday	_	10 a.m. to 12.0 noon

#### Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Darton patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre, Queens Road, Barnsley.

#### Infant Welfare Clinics

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Methodist Chapel, Gawber on Wednesday afternoons at Darton Welfare Centre, Station Road, Darton on Wednesday afternoons and at the Wesleyan Chapel, Staincross on Thursday afternoons. All clinics are held weekly. Further details are given in the County Service Section.

#### Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield - a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

#### Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council. The depot for your area is at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and Hoyland 2112.

#### SECTION III

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in 1967 amounted to 197 cases, compared with 144 in the previous year. The main reason for the increase in notified cases was a rise in the incidence of Measles notification during the year.

	No. of cases notified
Scarlet Fever	11
Pneumonia	2 183
Measles Dysentery	10)
TOTAL	197
	-

#### Scarlet Fever

11 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, compared with 10 in the previous year.

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#### Para-typhoid Fever and Food Poisoning

It is pleasing to note that no notifications in respect of these diseases were received during the year. The improvement in the preparation and packaging and the hygienic handling of food have no doubt played a part in producing this happy state of affairs. Only one case of Dysentery was notified during the year. This was a sixyear old child attending a school in the Barnsley County Borough. On investigation the organism was found to be Shigella Sonne and several children attending the school were also infected. Follow-up of the family revealed no spread of the infection between the members and the child subsequently became clear of infection.

#### Measles

183 cases were notified during the year mostly occurring in the last three quarters, this compares with the previous year when 131 cases were notified.

#### Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. 136 people were vaccinated against the disease in 1967 compared with 170 in 1966.

#### Diphtheria. Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, and no cases of Whooping Cough were notified compared with 5 in the previous year. Immunisation against Diphtheria remained at a satisfactory level. By the end of the year 72.0% of the population under the age of 15 years had been immunised and when analysed this comprises 71.1% of pre-school children and 72.6% of school children.

The immunisation figures for Whooping Cough showed a substantial improvement with 96.5% of all pre-school children immunised against the disease.

Immunisation against Tetanus showed an increase with 337 children receiving primary immunisation and 244 receiving boosters, compared with 302 and 201 respectively in 1966.

The immunisation figures for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus for the district are on the whole entirely satisfactory. I can confidently say that it is extremely unlikely that an outbreak of Diphtheria or Whooping Cough will occur whilst these figures remain at such a high level.

#### Poliomyelitis

No case of Acute Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. During the year 300 children received a primary course of vaccination consisting of three doses. This brings the total number protected with three doses since the beginning of the scheme to 5,908 and of these 1,809 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose, 315 of these being carried out during 1967.

#### Tuberculosis

There were 2 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year, compared with 3 cases in the previous year. Three deaths occurred from the disease during the year.

Each year the opportunity is given for each child entering a Senior School in the district to have a preliminary tuberculin test followed if necessary by vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine against Tuberculosis. I hope that parents will continue to allow their children to receive this valuable protection.

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### TUBERCUIOSIS - Record of Cases during 1967

	Pulmo M	nary F	Non-Pulm <u>M</u>	nonary <u>F</u>
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1967	43	27	2	_
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	1	1	-	-
No. of cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	-	2	-	_
No. removed to other districts	-	-	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	1	3	1	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	40	27	1	-

### TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1967

Age	e Periods		NEW CA	SES	DEA	THS
		Pu	lmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
0	- 1 year			-	-	-
1	- 5 years		-	-	-	-
5	- 10 years		-	-	-	-
10	- 15 years		-	-	-	-
15	- 20 years		1	-	-	-
20	- 25 years		-	-	-	-
25	- 35 years		-	-	-	-
35	- 45 years		-	-	-	-
45	- 55 years		-	_	-	-
55	- 65 years		-	-	2	-
Over	65 years		1	-	1	-
		TOTALS	2	Nil	3	Nil

#### SECTION IV

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1967

### To The Chairman and Members of the Darton Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

This is my twenty-first annual report and its form of presentation follows the same sectional pattern as in previous years. Each section gives the statistical information of work done during 1967 and at the same time gives me an opportunity to make comment on particular aspects of that section which I feel might warrant your especial interest.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SECTION

#### Nuisances and Complaints

296 complaints were received and investigated during 1967 and 379 nuisances of a varying nature likely to be prejudicial to health were discovered dealt with and subsequently abated.

#### House Repairs

360 visits and re-visits were made in order to secure the repair of 203 houses which had become the subject of sanitary notices for varying defects. It is interesting to note that as the years go by and more old houses are abolished by slum clearance, together with more and more of the tenanted houses passing to private ownership, these are factors which cause a gradual reduction in the complaints we receive for our help to secure repairs to dwellinghouses. Ten years ago for example we made as many as 651 visits and secured the repair of 488 houses - almost twice as many as this year's figures.

#### Notices Served and Abated (relating to nuisances and house repairs)

- 138 Informal notices were served affecting 198 premises
- 140 Informal notices were abated affecting 232 premises
  - 5 Statutory notices were served affecting 5 premises
- 10 Statutory notices were abated affecting 9 premises

#### Rodent Control

The following shows the action taken in 1967 to comply with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:-

#### Sewer Treatment

The Council have a contract with a private firm of rodent exterminators who treat the sewers twice per year.

Total number of	manholes in the district	550
No. of manholes	treated	200

Cont/...

#### Refuse Tips, Sewage Works etc., (local authority owned)

Immediate treatments are made where rats make their appearance on refuse tips etc., as follows:

Number of	treatments carried out	30
Number of	poison baits laid	87
Number of	poison "takes"	29

#### Dwellinghouses and Business Premises

103 free packets of Warfarin rat bait were issued to those who complained of an infestation of rats or mice. Sometimes it became necessary to take a personal interest and supervise some of the treatments ourselves. The following gives details of the latter services.

Number of dwellinghouses treated	. 71
Number of poison baits laid	
Number of poison "takes"	90
Number of business premises treated	. 29
Number of poison baits laid	107
Number of poison "takes"	. 44

#### Insect Pests

Every help to all who seek it is given by my department to eradicate flies, wasps, crickets, cockroaches, ants, moths, woodworm and other household pests. Adequate supplies of up-to-date insecticides are kept in stock, and free issues are made to householders willing to help themselves to eradicate such pests. 26 householders took advantage of this service during 1967.

#### Clean Air

Apparatus sited in the Council Offices continued to record the degree of pollution in the local air. Daily readings are made of the amount of acidity present and these are forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research who collate similar information from all parts of the country for purposes of record and comparison. Other apparatus at the rear of the Council Offices records the deposits of rainfall and soot, and the monthly readings of this apparatus are as follows:-

<u>Month</u>		Amount of Rainfall in inches	Tons of Soot etc.  deposits per square  mile
January		0.48	4.73
February		3.24	19.09
March		1.40	4.29
April		1.35	5.90
May		7.88	55.50
June		1.08	6.27
July		0.86	5•73
August		3.80	10,40
September		2.21	7.71
October		3.61	8,05
November		3.29	38.35
December		1.45	22.41
	Totals	30,65	188.43

The figure of 188 tons of soot etc., deposits per square mile is an increase from last year's figure of 134 tons. Much of this however has now been attributed to the excessive amounts of dirt and dust disturbed by the new Motorway workings which were in the near vicinity of the collecting apparatus. The apparatus therefore had to be temporarily re-sited at Barugh Depot.

The progress which began last year on Smoke Control Areas continued in 1967 when four more areas were declared making a total of twelve altogether. In addition to the two areas confirmed in 1966, five more were confirmed in 1967 with the remaining five awaiting confirmation for coming into operation in 1968. Unfortunately these figures are apt to mis-lead the uninformed. The truth is that when all these areas are confirmed there will only be a total of 561 dwellings affected and when one considers that nearly 5,000 other houses will still be allowed to continue to pour out their poisonous smoke into the air we breathe our efforts to secure clean air are very, very inadequate indeed. In a designated black area, as we are, this is most unsatisfactory.

Special mention must be made of the work done in Area No. 6 which required the adaptation of appliances in 75 out of 152 houses affected. So much valuable experience was gained in this Area in solving the many domestic problems associated with Smoke Control Areas and so many householders, contrary to our expectations, were found to be in favour of clean air, that our enthusiasm at this newly found encouragement from the people themselves would have enabled us to cope easily with an uninterrupted expansion of our clean air programme. Unfortunately the closure of nearby collieries and the threatened closure of those in our own area, had such an affect on the Council that the clean air programme as far as the conversion of existing dwellings was concerned came to an abrupt end. The Council's 1965 resolution to declare smoke control orders only on future house building sites now remains as the only contribution towards a cleaner atmosphere, and it looks as if this limited policy will be adhered to for many years to come. I end my comments with an appeal to the Council to exercise their fullest understanding if I repeatedly press them to adopt a really adequate clean air programme. After all as a health officer I must continue to strive for anything which I feel will contribute towards the better health of the people we serve.

Still on the subject of clean air there are certain duties to perform relative to the emission of smoke and fumes from industrial premises. It is the duty of local authorities to receive notifications and approve the installation of new furnaces in business premises and to determine the heights of proposed new factory chimneys serving such boilers. During 1967 the following were dealt with:

No.	of notifications received for new installations	2
$N_{o}$ .	of new appliances approved	2
Mo	of heights approved for new chimneys	2

Finally, the Council continues to subscribe to the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and the National Clean Air Society.

#### Noise Abatement

Two complaints of noise nuisances were received in 1967. One of them was particularly interesting. An air compressor unit operating on the night shift at one of our new factories was rather troublesome to nearby residents. When it was brought to the attention of the firm they lost no time and spent over £300 to suppress the noise to the full satisfaction of the complainants. The other complaint, a very minor one, was also satisfactorily dealt with.

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#### Water Supplies

Only four of our 5,170 dwellings etc., are not on the public mains water supplies. Their sources are from natural springs which are sampled yearly in case pollution occurs.

The Barnsley Corporation Waterworks supply public mains water and this is of course frequently sampled by their officers. One or two localities suffer from low pressures in their mains but the Water Undertakers are well aware of the problems involved and are no doubt seeking remedies.

#### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

As a vital part of environmental hygiene mention must be made of this subject. The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the sewerage system and the disposal of the sewage at the Sewage Works, whilst my department keeps an eye on the 35 privately owned septic tanks and the 2 cesspools. The emptying of one of these cesspools is the duty of the Council, who, because we no longer have a cesspoolemptying machine of our own, pay the Wakefield R.D.C. for this service once a month.

#### Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District

The following details are purely statistical yet they do serve the purpose of comparison with past years and in the years ahead will also serve for comparisons of progress made.

No.	of	dwellings with bathrooms (assessed)	4,216
No.	of	waterclosets	5,308
		pailclosets	6
No.	of	privies (an isolated farm)	1
		middens (an isolated farm)	1
No.	of	cesspools	2
No.	of	septic tanks	35
No.	of	dustbins	1,830
No.	of	paper sack refuse receptacles	3,650
No.	of	street litter bins	123
No.	of	dwellings on mains water supplies	5,166
		dwellings on spring water supplies	4

#### Miscellaneous

Many other duties of a miscellaneous nature are performed relative to environmental hygiene and the following table for example gives an indication of these and shows in general the attention we have given during 1967 to the securing of a good standard of environmental hygiene throughout the area:

Visits re yard paving	6
Visits re drainage, including septic tanks and cesspools	84
Drains tested	_
Visits re filth and vermin	9
Houses disinfested	8
Visits re infectious diseases	9
Visits re stables, piggeries and poultry keeping	6
Visits re offensive accumulations	23
Visits re rodent control at dwellings	
Visits re rodent control at business premises	52
Visits re rodent control in sewers	4
Visits re rodent control in refuse tips, sewage works etc	29
Visits re clean air	
Visits re water supplies	3
Water samples taken	3
Visits re noise abatement	21
Visits re dust nuisance	2
Miscellaneous visits and inspections	52
-	

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#### HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE SECTION

This section, although very closely related to Environmental Hygiene, is reported upon as a separate subject. It is mainly statistical but it gives details of the efforts made during 1967 to secure the repair and improvement of houses, and to abolish the unfit houses by closure or demolition.

#### Housing Accommodation in the Area

		privately-owned dwellinghouses	
-		Council-owned dwellinghouses	•
No.	of	dwellings with shop attached	<b>7</b> 8
No.	of	dwellings at farms	
No.	of	dwellings at licensed premises	28
No.	of	caravan dwellings	3_
		Total number of dwellings in the area	

#### Houses built in 1967

91 houses were built by private enterprise and none by the Council. The Council own 26% of all houses in the area.

#### House Repairs and Improvements

As reported in the section on Environmental Hygiene 203 houses were repaired in 1967 which had become the subject of sanitary notices. This method of procedure is preferred to action under the Housing Acts.

No applications were received from aggrieved tenants for certificates of disrepair under the 1957 Rent Act.

Greater efforts continued to be made to persuade house owners to take advantage of the Grants for Standard improvements and by the end of the year the following improvements had been recorded:-

No. of houses improved under Grant	
Total loans made to assist owners to improve their	~) <b>,</b> )+0
properties	£8,170
resulting in:-	
Baths installed	
Hot water services installed	
Internal waterclosets	
Wash basins provided	
Food stores provided or improved	2

A scheme to apply the compulsory procedure to secure improvements by declaring Improvement Areas under the Housing Act 1964 was rejected by the Council whose policy to favour the voluntary procedure was continued.

Tenants may now, under the same Act, formally apply to the Council to exercise its powers to compel landlords to provide the stipulated amenities and in 1967 nine such applications were received. I am pleased to report that we managed to persuade all the owners concerned to revert to the voluntary procedure and so avoid the cumbersome legal procedure which would otherwise have been involved.

Cont/...

These few sentences and the above statistics do not convey in full the efforts your inspectors have made to press owners to provide these amenities which are such necessities nowadays. No opportunity is missed to publicise the Grants scheme, every encouragement is given to those who make enquiry at the office and we have even gone so far as to formulate plans to make personal calls at houses which would so obviously lend themselves to being improved. We shall continue our efforts with the same vigour as we did years ago to abolish the privies, until every possible house has been equipped with its bathroom, hot water service and indoor toilet.

#### Back-to-Back and Single-Back Houses

By the end of the year there remained only 9 back-to-back houses in the area and 83 single-back houses. Whenever opportunity arises we try to secure the conversion of such houses by improvement grants or, if the cost of improvement is prohibitive the houses will eventually be either closed or demolished under the slum clearance programme. 4 back-to-back and 15 single back houses were either converted or abolished in 1967.

#### Caravan Dwellings

The Council do not encourage this form of sub-standard housing accommodation as permanent residences and have adopted strict standards to be complied with as recommended by the Caravan Act. At the beginning of the year one site licence only, covering three vans, remained on our register.

Several workers on the new Motorway occupied caravans for human habitation on various sites throughout the area, as did one or two persons supervising similar building works of their own, but these are exempt from the licensing procedure.

Only on one occasion did we have trouble with nomads in 1967 but they were soon made to move on.

### Slum Clearance

The high costs of new house building together with a shortage of suitable building land has for years retarded progress on slum clearance and for these reasons the Council have been unable to adopt a clear and definite programme to get rid of the slum houses in the area. That is why the Council cannot adopt the Clearance Area procedure of the Housing Act and must resort instead to action under the Individual Unfit Houses sections. This method of procedure continued during 1967 and although every alternate council house re-let continued to be allocated specifically to slum clearance very slow progress was actually made. The Council's list of Slum Priorities was amended in June 1967 and showed60 houses still to be dealt with in this category. 153 others on a Non-Priorities list however are deteriorating more as the years go by and some of them will soon be ready for promotion to the Priorities list. These figures indicate that the need to pursue a slum clearance programme is with us for several years to come. Our achievements however in 1967 are summarised as follows:-

Houses	Demolished under Order	15
Houses	Closed under Order	5
No. of	families re-housed	8
No. of	persons re-housed	22

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### Overcrowding

This social problem does not exist to a large extent in this area. The only effort which can be reported is that in the re-letting of Council houses the fact that a family is overcrowded plays an important part in the selection of successful applicants.

#### Miscellaneous

The following table shows the number of visits made relating to Housing and Slum Clearance during 1967 and helps to indicate the time spent on this work by your inspectors:-

Visits re repairs to dwellinghouses and outbuildings	
Visits re improvement grants	
Visits re overcrowding	
Visits re caravan dwellings	
Miscellaneous visits and inspections	

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES SECTION

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The varying duties we perform under this heading are most important to the health and well-being of every man, women and child within the area. I find that most people are unaware of the efforts we make on their behalf to ensure that their food and drink are clean, pure and safe. This section deals with the work done in 1967 on this important subject.

#### Meat Supplies, Inspections and Condemnations

One of our most important duties is to inspect the carcases and offal of all animals slaughtered for food within the urban district. Two small slaughterhouses are licensed for this purpose, namely Brown's in Mapplewell, and Birkinshaw's in Darton. Our first duty is to see that these premises are structurally suitable and are kept clean and hygienic at all times. We always make certain that 100 per cent of the animals killed are thoroughly examined for the presence of disease or other abnormality. That which is found to be unfit for human consumption is cut down, strongly dyed to distinguish it from the good, and then destroyed. Meat which is passed as fit is clearly marked with an approved stamp indicating that it has been thoroughly inspected by a qualified meat inspector. Most meat sold in the sixteen butchers shops and the several mobile shops hawking in the area however is obtained from the Barnsley Abattoir where I know the same degree of efficient inspection is carried out as we do here. The following table gives details of the animals slaughtered in our two slaughterhouses during 1967:-

Inspection of		Conde	mnations
Animals Slaughte	red	Meat (1bs)	Offal (1bs)
Pulloples	272	600	663
Bullocks	373	690	661
Heifers	134	-	122
Cows	5	-	-
Calves	7	-	-
Sheep	510	90	139
Pigs		***	-
Totals	1,029	<b>7</b> 80	9 <b>22</b>
300	_,,	100	722
			-

The next table is inserted at the request of the Ministry of Health and apart from indicating the small number of animals which nowadays suffer from disease it also shows the complete absence of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered in our area.

<u>Cows</u> ) <u>Lambs</u>	
Number killed       507       5       7       510       -         Number inspected       507       5       7       510       -	
(a) All disease except Tuberculosis	
Whole carcases condemned 1 - 2 - (emerg-ency Slaughter)	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned 44 18 - Percentage of the number	
inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis 8.67 3.53 - (b) <u>Tuberculosis only</u>	
Whole carcases condemned	
organ was condemned	
inspected affected with Tuberculosis	
(c) Cysticercosis Whole carcases condemned	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned 1	

#### Slaughter of Animals Acts

At the end of the year 12 slaughtermen appeared in our register as being fit and proper persons to hold licences to stun animals intended for food. All licences are issued annually on payment of a nominal fee.

# Milk Supplies

33 milk distributors are registered by the Council. Eight of these deliver from door to door and the remainder retail milk in sealed containers only from twenty-two shops throughout the area. Although we have 12 dairy farms in the district all their milk is sold to either the Co-operative or the Express Dairies who supply most of the milk to the urban district. There are no milk heat treatment plants within the area.

#### Milk Sampling

Sampling for quality is undertaken by the West Riding County Council but we regularly carry out the sampling of milk entering the Area to determine that it has been produced under hygienic conditions, and in the case of heat treated milk to determine whether or not it has been properly produced in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. Details of the 29 samples taken in 1967 are as follows:-

No. of Samples	Results of Methylene Blue	<u>Phosphatase</u>	Turbidity
9 Pasteurised 3 Sterilised		All satisfactory Not applicable	
17 Farm bottled (Untreated)	One failed	Not applicable	Not applicable

Details of the one failure were reported to the Ministry's Area Milk Production Officer who I have no doubt pursued the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

Cont/...

Milks which are not heat treated may contain the disease germs of tuberculosis or brucellosis and these too need examining from time to time. Results of our sampling for these purposes are as follows:-

\* No. sampled for tuberculosis - 3 No. Positive - Nil No. sampled for brucellosis - 18 No. Positive - Nil

\*More would have been sampled but the Public Health Laboratory suffered from a shortage of guinea pigs.

#### Fresh Cream Sampling

Four samples were taken in 1967. One failed, three passed.

## Ice Cream Supplies

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district, but 50 shops are registered for the sale and storage of this popular commodity. All of them retail the pre-packed products of well-known manufacturers. Ice-cream is also retailed from mobile vans whose proprietors are also well known to us.

### Ice Cream Sampling

In order to ascertain that the many different makes of ice-cream sold in the area are clean and safe we obtain samples from time to time and submit them for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. 26 such samples were taken in 1967 and all were reported to be satisfactory.

### Food Poisoning

Your inspectors have co-operated with the Medical Officer of Health on several occasions when faecal specimens were required to be collected from persons suffering from suspected food poisoning. At the same time we obtained very comprehensive details of the history of each reported case so as to be ready to act at once if any of the subsequent Laboratory reports happened to prove positive.

#### Other Foods - Inspections and Sampling

The sampling of other foods to ascertain whether or not they are of the nature, substance or quality to satisfy the requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts is done by the officers of the West Riding County Council but the fitness or otherwise of these foods for human consumption falls within our scope of duties. Our advice is often sought by canteen manageresses and by housewives who are doubtful of their purchases and by shopkeepers who prefer to secure a ruling on the fitness or otherwise of their commodities. We are always ready to give advice or take the necessary remedial action to safeguard the people's food supplies. No reports were received in 1967 regarding foreign bodies in foodstuffs.

# Food Premises

An essential link in the chain of the safeguarding of food supplies is that all premises in which food is manufactured, stored or sold must conform to the highest possible standards of hygiene. One of our duties as public health officers is to keep records of all such premises and to try to visit them regularly to ensure that the law relating to clean foods is adhered to. Some are even required to be specifically registered such as those where sausages, potted, preserved foods etc., are manufactured. Ice-cream premises too, require registration, whilst Slaughterhouses require to be licensed and the licence renewed annually. Full details of the food premises in the Darton area are as follows:-

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70 General Food Shops - All comply with regulation 16 insofar as they have a washbasin in the shop portion of the premises separate from the domestic portion if they happen also to be house/shops. Regulation 19 requiring sinks for the washing of food and equipment is not considered to apply to these premises.

21 Catering Establishments - comprising 2 cafes, 5 factory canteens, 4 school canteens, 3 school reception kitchens, 3 clinics, 3 public houses and one club. All are required to comply with Regulations 16

and 19, and do so.

9 Bakehouses - eight of which are factory bakehouses which comply with Regulations 16 and 19, and the other is a domestic bakehouse.

14 Registered Food Preparing Premises - for the manufacture of sausages, potted and preserved foods. 12 of these are at butchers' premises, one is a pickle factory and the other is a fried fish shop where freshly cooked meat pies etc., can also be bought over the counter. All comply with Regulations 16 and 19.

16 Butchers Shops - All comply with Regulation 16.

14 Fried Fish Shops - All are required to comply with Regulations 16 and 19, and do so.

28 Public Houses and Clubs - All are required to comply with Regulations 16 and 19 and do so.

2 Slaughterhouses - both comply with the licensing requirements and are provided with washbasins and sinks.

50 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream - All are also general food shops and all sell wrapped ice-cream which does not require them to comply with Regulation 19.

(The special references made with regard to Regulations 16 and 19 are given at the request of the Ministry of Health).

Generally speaking the standard of hygiene in the above food premises is good but there are some which require our attention more than others mainly because the occupier is troubled with staff shortages or the premises themselves are not modern enough to lend themselves to being readily kept clean.

#### Mobile Food Shops

56 inspections were made during the year of the many mobile shops hawking foods of various kinds within the area. Although 69 hawkers are registered with the Council under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 this number is not strictly accurate because some are thought to have discontinued hawking in this area but do not trouble to reply to our enquiries. A great deal of time was spent in 1967 to apply the new Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations when they came into force on the 1st January.

Exemptions from providing a separate sink on their vehicles were

granted under Regulation 18 to fourteen applicants.

### Public Houses and Clubs

Because food and drinks are supplied and consumed on these premises they are subject to the food regulations and therefore received the surveillance of your inspectors in 1967.

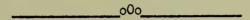
# Miscellaneous

The following table summarises the number of visits made in 1967 to the various premises relating to food hygiene:-

Meat inspection	
Slaughterhouses (licensing, limewashing) Milk sampling	5 22
T.B. Milk samples taken	3
Brucellosis milk samples taken	18
Raw milk samples taken (methylene blue)	17
Heat treated milk samples taken	12
Ice-cream sampling	29 25
Ice-cream and ice-lolly samples taken	

Cont/...

Other foods - inspections	10
Fresh cream samples taken	4
Visits re food poisoning	10
General food shops	104
Milk Distributors premises	11
Catering establishments	26
Bakehouses and Confectioners' shops	62
Registered food preparing premises	76
Butchers' shops	92
Fried fish and chip shops	42
Public houses and clubs (bar hygiene)	19
Mobile shops	56
Food hawkers' storage premises	10
Miscellaneous visits and inspections	9



### PUBLIC CLEANSING SECTION

The department is responsible for the collection and disposal of all refuse from 5,170 houses and nearly 300 business premises, the cleansing of 6 pail closets, the sweeping and gully emptying of nearly 25 miles of non-county roads, and the collection of salvage from houses and shops. Intermittent duties also arise like tipsoil spreading, tip fencing, depot and vehicle maintenance and the snow clearing of roads and streets of half the district in winter time. (The other half is undertaken by the Highways Department). The keeping of the necessary records throughout the year facilitates the preparation of this section of my Report.

#### Staff and Hours Worked

The total cleansing staff numbered sixteen men throughout 1967, comprising one staff supervisor, one driver mechanic (who is also in charge of the cleansing depot), three refuse vehicle drivers and eleven labourers. The forty-hour five-day week is worked and the total number of hours actually worked was 30,784. 2,375 hours were lost through annual holidays and a further 2,089\frac{3}{4} hours were lost through sickness and other causes. The latter figure is 402 hours less than last year.

### Protective Clothing

Two boiler suits are issued to every man each year as protective clothing and when engaged on snow clearing or on tip work each man is equipped with gum boots. Leather gloves and eye shields are also available to the men who find it necessary to use same in their work.

#### Vehicles

The Shelvoke-Drury 14 cu.yd. vehicle continued in use as the main refuse collecting vehicle in 1967. The Dennis multi-purpose vehicle however reached the end of its 15 year life during 1967 and was replaced by a Karrier Gamecock refuse vehicle. One of the Dennis refuse vehicles (17 years old) also had to be replaced by a Karrier Bantam and the other old Dennis refuse vehicle, used mainly for the collection of street sweepings and gulley contents, completed our fleet of four vehicles. 18,764 miles were travelled by these vehicles during 1967.

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# Cleansing Depot

The depot is centrally situated at Barugh and is comprised of a garage and repair shop, stores, a messroom and a paper baling shed. The Council's mechanic is also the Depot Supervisor and he lives on site. Now that the mechanic also carries out the repairs to vehicles of other departments we are sorely in need of a properly equipped and separate repairs workshop but this is being planned for the near future.

#### Refuse Collection

Apart from holiday times when our system is unavoidably disturbed, every refuse receptacle is emptied weekly. Total receptacles emptied in 1967 were as follows:-

Dustbins	106,101
Paper Sacks	
Pail Closets	354
Litter Bins	5.720

The Paper Sack System is still operating quite well. In June a further 700 properties were converted to the system so that by the year end we were emptying 3,650 sacks as against 1,830 old fashioned type dustbins. The Council plan to extend the scheme until all dwellinghouses at least are served by the paper sack system. I need hardly repeat my last year's remarks that on this method less men can empty more receptacles, every householder gets a clean fresh container for each week's refuse, the collectors' lot is cleaner and there is less dust and noise when collections take place. Fewer people take the trouble to criticise the system than in its earlier days but more and more people now make a point of praising its advantages and the improvements it has brought. The cost of providing a clean paper sack to each house every week is of course by no means negligible but improvements, particularly in the field of hygiene, must cost something and I feel in this matter that the cost is well worthwhile. As more and more Wards are included in the scheme however the costs will be relatively reduced.

### Refuse Disposal

Refuse continued to be disposed of by tipping. Although we share the use of a Tractor Shovel with the Highways Department it seems utterly impossible to keep our refuse tips up to a decent hygienic standard. When a tip is worked out I cannot rest until it is soiled over and decently levelled. Blacker Tip received this treatment in the early part of 1967 and now I wish it could be disposed of entirely so that we can be relieved of the responsibilities of trimming hedges, keeping down weeds and repairing the surrounding fences. Tipping also finished at the Barugh Feeder tip in October and this too was levelled off and handed back to the owners. The newly rented Coke Ovens tip at Barugh was started in July and it is hoped that this will provide several years of tipping space adjacent to an old spoil heap which we hope will come in most useful as covering material to minimise the breeding of flies, rodents etc., and reduce smells and other nuisances. Another useful new tipping site was rented from the National Coal Board towards the end of the year and this is in Wilthorpe Lane, Gawber. Throughout the year our small Council-owned tip at Bloomhouse also continued in use. This is one tip I would like to see the end of. It is too near to dwellinghouses and therefore a great temptation to children who use it as a playground, and to tatters too, who, when our day's work is over search amongst the rubbish for what they can scrounge, disturbing the tip face, loosening the contents of the sacks and leaving them to the mercy of high winds which scatter paper etc., over the neighbouring farmland. Police efforts to apprehend the offenders have up to now been unsuccessful.

There is no doubt that the disposal of refuse by tipping is unhygienic and out-dated but I am pleased to record that the Council is now giving me the utmost encouragement to seek solutions to our problems.

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#### Bin Bonus Scheme

This Scheme, which makes provision for bonus payments only to those men engaged on the emptying of refuse receptacles, has turned out to be the cause of more dissention than one would believe possible. Ashbinmen receive bonuses on all receptacles collected above a weekly target of 4,800. By the end of the year each man was earning as much as 32/5d per week bonus but apparently this is insufficient and the men have sought the Union's help to negotiate higher payments. This is to be looked into in 1968.

#### Street Sweeping and Snow Clearing

The sweeping of all non-county roads and streets, a total of nearly 25 miles of sweeping area, is our responsibility. It is done without the aid of mechanical equipment and so is gulley emptying. A team of men, sometimes five or six in number (when sickness etc., do not cause depletion of staff) work on a rota of each street strictly in turn, and by the end of the year our records show that 927 streets were swept and a total of 7,725 gulley emptyings were recorded. We also have 122 street litter bins throughout the area which are emptied as frequently as possible and more are planned for 1968.

In wintertime when street sweeping is not possible this team naturally devotes its time to salting and gritting work in one half of the area (the other half is serviced by the Highways Department). We have a Tuke and Bell salt and grit spreading machine fitted to one of our vehicles and towards the end of the year the Council purchased a new Bunce snow plough. We also have a footpath snow plough which has prompted several grateful ratepayers to express their appreciation for the services we give in this direction. It is becoming increasingly obvious however that the administrative duties, the planning, the issuing of orders to the men engaged on snow clearing would be far more effective under one administrative chief officer rather than being shared between the Surveyor and myself. The Council will be receiving our recommendations on this matter in 1968.

#### Public Cleansing Costs

Expenditure incurred by the Department during the financial year was £13,644 on wages with a further £3,304 for costs of petrol, vehicle and depot repairs, tools and equipment, rent and rates, insurances and miscellaneous items.

#### Abandoned Motor Vehicles

Each year this problem becomes greater throughout the whole country but on two occasions only in 1967 did the Council find it necessary to secure the removal of car wrecks to the refuse tip. Many more however could be seen in gardens, allotments and backyards but on private property unfortunately very little compulsory action can be taken. The Council, mindful of the potential growth of this problem, offers removal and disposal services to owners at a nominal charge.

# Salvage Details

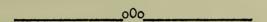
The total income derived in 1967 from the sales of waste paper and cardboard was £1,803. 13. 6d. This is £80 more than last year. The few rags collected brought in a further £2/10/-d. No metals are recovered.

Salvage bonuses are, unlike the bin bonuses which are exclusive to the ashbinmen, paid to every man employed in the Cleansing Department pro rata to each man's attendance at work. £526 bonus money was shared by the sixteen men in 1967 which averaged about 13/- per man per week.

#### Miscellaneous

The following table shows the various supervisory and administrative visits made by your inspectors during 1967 relative to public cleansing. They at least indicate that this service has demanded a great deal of our time but show no indication of the unusual amount of worry suffered in 1967 in the performance of these duties.

General visits re refuse collection	
Refuse Tips	
Street Sweeping and Snow Clearing	
Depot	
Abandoned Motor Vehicles	
Miscellaneous visits and inspections	つつ



# MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES SECTION

This section gives details of the work performed in 1967 on our other many and varied duties which cannot be specifically included in any of the previous sections.

#### Business Premises etc.

For record purposes the following is a list of the business and other premises in the area and our varied interests in these is indicated in the subsequent paragraphs of this section:-

Factories	44
Offices and Shops	66
Clubs and Public Houses	28
Farms	34
Bingo Hall	1
Pet Animals Shop	1
Hairdressers Shops	16
Betting Shops	7
Schools	9
Places of Worship	21
Hen Batteries	1
Scrap Metal Dealers	2
Other Premises	41

# **Factories**

The inspections we carry out at factories are mainly concerned with the sanitary conveniences provided for the workpeople. 50 such inspections were made in 1967 and on 4 occasions only was it necessary to serve written notices to remedy the contraventions found.

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#### Offices and Shops

As can be seen by the statistical report 186 persons are employed in the area in premises covered by the Act. The requirements of the Act enable local authorities to ensure satisfactory working conditions for all employees in Offices and Shops, dealing as it does with lighting, ventilation, overcrowding, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and cleanliness etc.

As soon as possible after the Act became operative, all premises were brought up to the required standard and to ensure that the various provisions of the Act are being adhered to, routine re-inspections are systematically carried out to all premises. A general summary is as follows:-

### Registrations and general inspections:

Classification of Premises	No. registered in 1967	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises inspected during 1967
Offices Retail Shops Wholesale shops etc Catering establishments. Fuel Storage Depots	4 _	10 41 - 15 -	6 32 - 18 -
Totals	6	66	56

This shows that all but 10 of registered premises were inspected in 1967 and a total of 77 visits was recorded. In addition, one accident notified in 1967 was investigated and a special report on same was submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

Analysis of Work done to enforce compliance with the Act

Section of the Act	Contraventions found and abated	Section of the Act	Contraventions found and abated
4 6 7 9 10 11	Re cleanliness		Re seds (sedentary Worker

# Analysis of persons employed in Offices, Shops etc.

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices Retail Shops Catering Establishments	11 <b>115</b> 60
	Total 186
(of which 59 are males and	127 are females)

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#### Public Houses and Clubs

In the Foods Section of this Report I mention our interest in these premises from a food hygiene point of view. We also have an interest in the customers' toilet facilities but owing to our having to give more attention to other more important duties only a few inspections could be made for this purpose in 1967.

#### Farms

All farms in our district are adequately provided with sanitary conveniences for their workers. Every assistance is also given towards the eradication of rats which often infest these premises.

#### Places of Public Entertainment

Our only cinema has now become a Bingo Hall and the standard of hygiene at the patrons' toilets has been maintained during 1967. The same attention is given to toilets at Club premises where entertainment is provided for members.

#### Pet Animals Act

One shop exists in the area which is registered under the Pet Animals Act. Only the occasional pet bird is kept here until sold. The usual odd visits of inspections were made during the year.

#### Hairdressers

Sixteen Ladies' and Gents' hairdressing premises are registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act. Frequent inspections were made in 1967 to see that proper methods of hygiene were practised to conform to the Council's bye-laws.

### Betting Shops

Adequate toilet and hand-washing facilities are our only interest in these premises and I am pleased to report that all eight such premises have been brought up to the required standard.

#### Schools and Places of Worship

We do not make a practice of carrying out routine inspection of the toilet facilities at these premises but we often give advice on re-constructional works of drainage and our visits to the kitchen, our help on the occasional mouse infestation and our services on refuse collections serve to keep us in touch with these premises.

#### Hen Batteries

There is only one such establishment within the area. Nuisances were reported from time to time of offensive smells whenever the manure heap had to be removed and ploughed into land which happens to be so near to residential properties. The proprietor is very co-operative but finds it difficult to completely satisfy his neighbours. Our repeated visits however do seem to serve their purpose.

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#### SHOWING SALE

#### Scrap Netal Dealers Act 1964

Two scrap metal dealers and one scrap metal business are registered with the Council under this Act. No new registrations took place in 1967.

#### Health Education

For years I have never refused an invitation to address organisations on public health matters in the belief that health education plays an important part in a public health inspector's duties, and to assist me in my efforts the Council some years ago bought a slide projector and screen which have been invaluable on these occasions. In 1967 I gave a talk on clean air to the members of the Staincross Everyman's Club, one to a local secondary school on the duties of the public health inspector and two talks to the top class of the Darton High School one on the structure of local government and the other on health matters in general.

I am also pleased to report that I had the honour to be invited to become a member of a newly formed Working Party on Health Education sponsored by the Deputy County Medical Officer early in the year. Several meetings were held on this subject and our deliberations will be continued during 1968.

# Administrative Duties, Office Work, Meetings Attended etc.

The compilation of an annual report is dependant upon the keeping of accurate and readily available records of our activities. My secretary, Mrs. Minnis, in addition to her capabilities as a typist is exceptionally good on this work and is very reliable too in her dealings with callers at the office when my deputy and I are out on the district. A certain amount of time however must be spent in the office by your inspectors not only to keep our own individual records but to interview callers, write letters, do business on the telephone and consult with other officials. We find that we had to attend 74 meetings during 1967, not only to those of the Council and its Committees but to some which took us out of the area to such meetings as the Clean Air Advisory Council, The South Yorkshire Workable Area Committee on Pests Control and local meetings of the Public Health Inspectors Association, all of which assisted us to keep up-to-date on the many aspects of public health work.

# Miscellaneous

The following table indicates the number of visits made to the various premises which are reported upon in this Section of the Report:

Factories	50
Offices, Shops Act Inspections	77
Public Houses and Clubs (toilets)	11
Pet Animals Act inspections	
Hairdressers	
Meetings attended	
Interviews	
Health Education	
Miscellaneous visits and inspections	

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#### Conclusion

I end my Report with a few sincere words of thanks to Mr. Elstone, my deputy, for his utmost loyalty and devotion to duty. I can trust both him and my secretary Mrs. Minnis to perform any task to which they are assigned with absolute conscientiousness and I am most fortunate to have their services.

I am grateful too for the support and encouragement I received from the members of the Health Committee and in particular from Mr. G.A. Priestley my Chairman, whose influence continually inspires me to launch into new ideas for the benefit of the people we serve.

The friendly co-operation I enjoyed with the various officials and staff of other departments of the Council is something I really appreciate and to these remarks I would place on record too the most friendly co-operation I enjoy with Dr. Oddy.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

IRVINE FIELDHOUSE

Chief Public Health Inspector Cleansing Superintendent

# SECTION V

### DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer: Post vacant since August, 1966.

Departmental Medical Officer:

A. M. Gill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball
Dr. J. D. Byrne,
Dr. I. McGilvray
Dr. D. J. Fairclough
Dr. M. S. Scott
Dr. H. W. Gothard
Dr. K. Mathers
Dr. L. Taylor

Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss M. E. Pilling (app. Feb., 1967)

Health Visitors:

Mrs. D. Dyson Mrs. E. A. M. Thompson Mrs. A. M. Harston Mrs. C. Totty Mrs. M. Jones Mrs. M. Tullie Mrs. A. M. Harston

Mrs. M. Jones

Mrs. M. Tullie

Miss M. E. Lee

Miss D. Westerman

Mrs. D. M. Parry

Mrs. D. A. S. Wood

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Mrs. E. Beever

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Allen Mrs. P. A. Hewitt Miss E. Durkin Mrs. D. Hodgson Mes. J. Greensmith Mrs. S. A. Potts

Midwives

Mrs. B. Burns Mrs. I. L. Jones
Mrs. B. Burtoft Miss M. T. Rochford
Mrs. C. M. Dempsey Miss A. C. Senior Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick Mrs. E. A. Stajey Miss J. Hampton Mrs. M. Walters Mrs. B. Horsfield Mrs. M. Wroe

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M. Bexon Mrs. P. E. Hall
Mrs. V. Beech Mrs. R. Hamshaw
Mrs. H. Biegalski Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. E. Brooks Mrs. M. McConnell Mrs. F. G. Cartwright Mrs. H. Padgett
Miss B. Chapman Mrs. B. Parker
Miss N. C. Crofton Mrs. C. M. Wilson

Mental Welfare Officers:

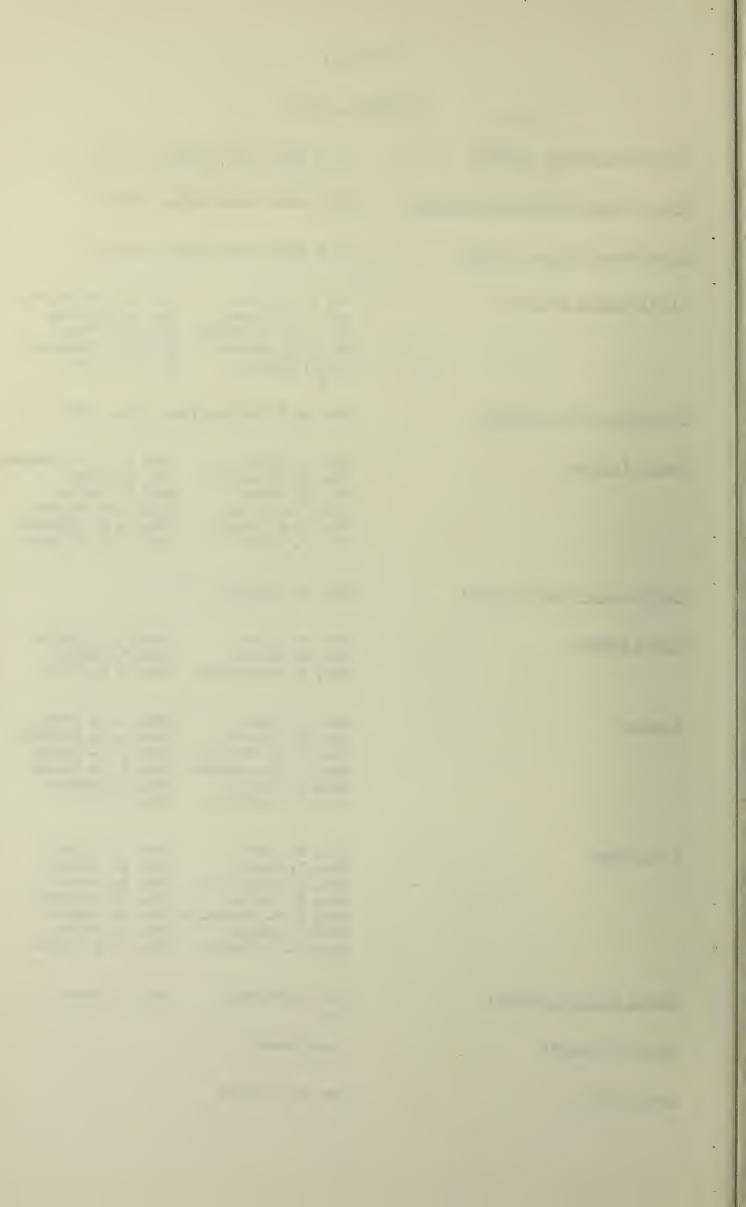
Mr. J. Armitage Mr. T. Johnson

Speech Therapist:

Post vacant

Senior Clerk:

Mr. L. S. Wrigg



#### DIVISIONAL REPORT

#### Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

#### Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1967 was 79,750, compared with 79,530 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 628 in 1967, compared with 557 in the previous year.

#### Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1967 was 1,475, compared with 1,406 in 1966. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.5 per 1,000, compared with 17.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 73 in 1967. This represents 4.9% of the total births, compared with 5.3% in 1966, and 5.4% in 1965.

# Stillbirths

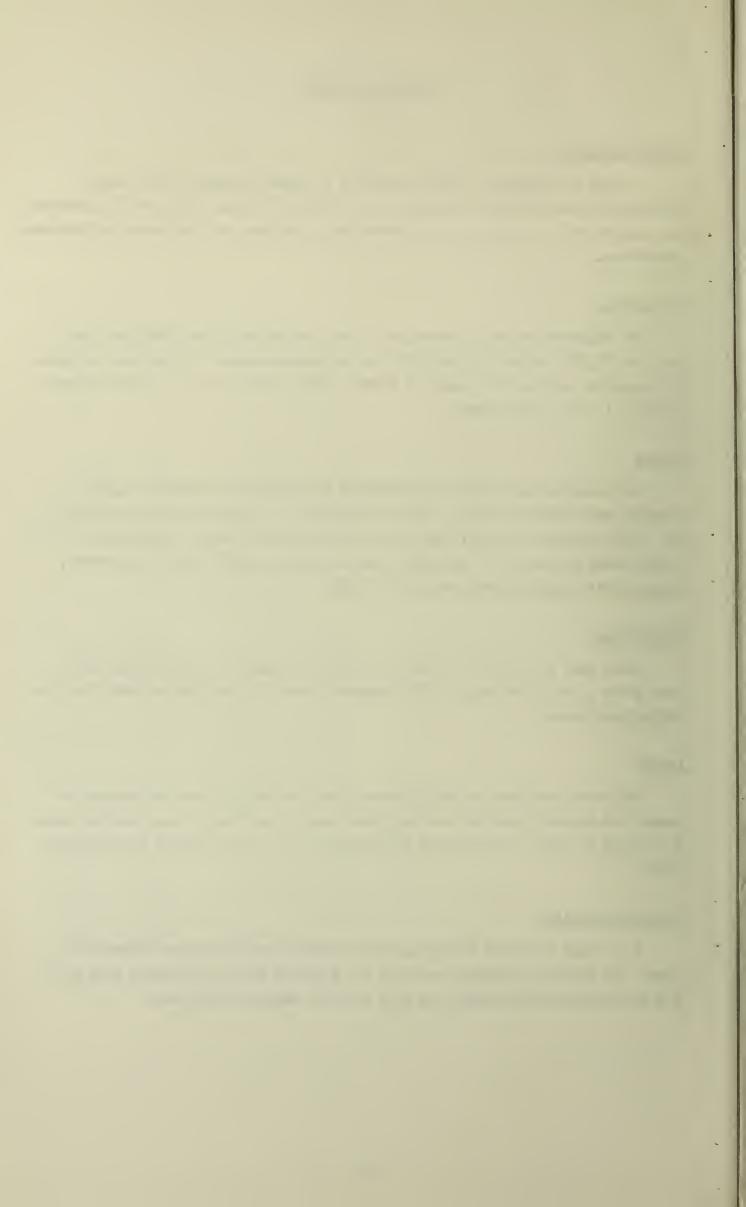
There were 24 stillbirths during the year, compared with 29 during 1966. This gives a stillbirth rate of 16.0 compared with 30.2 in 1966 and with 14.8 for England and Wales.

# Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 847, which was 2 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.6 as compared with 10.7 in 1966.

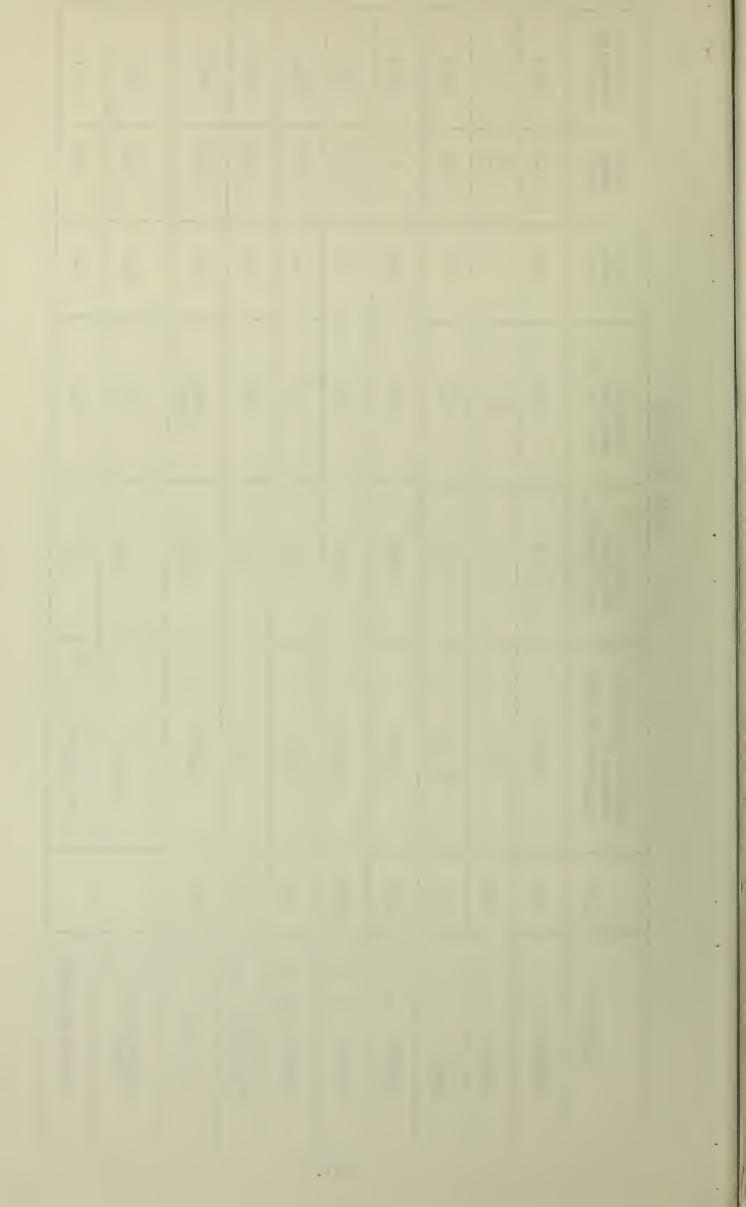
### Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was Nil, compared with 0.22 for the administrative County and with 0.20 for England and Wales.



VITAL STATISTICS

	Peri-natal Mortality Rate	51.2	1	23.5	22.2	12.0	54•1	44°6	28.0	26.1	25.4	
	Infant Death Rate	26.3	7.8	8.0	1	12.0	11.7	45.5	19.0	19.2	18.3	
	Still- birth Rate	10.4	f	15.7	22•2	0•9	25•6	19.1	16.0	15.2	14.8	
STATTSTICS	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	15.2	11.5	10.8	15•4	13•6	15•7	13.8	10.6 (crude)	12,0	11.2	
VITAL	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	19•3	16.9	16.5	19•5	17.6	18•3	17•5	18,5 (crude)	18.2	17.2	
	Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1967	9,170	7,040	15,080	4,340	8,560	19,170	16,390	79,750	1,753,770	Not available	
	Acres	1,746	2,018	4,718	1,857	1,452	3,050	5,420	19,061			
	District	CUDWORTH	DARFIELD	DARTON	DODWORTH	ROYSTOM	WOMBWELL,	WORSBROUGH	DIVISTON 25	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	ENGLAND AND WALES	



# Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 28 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 22 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 37 and 25 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 19.0 compared with 26.3 for the previous year and with 18.3 for England and Wales.

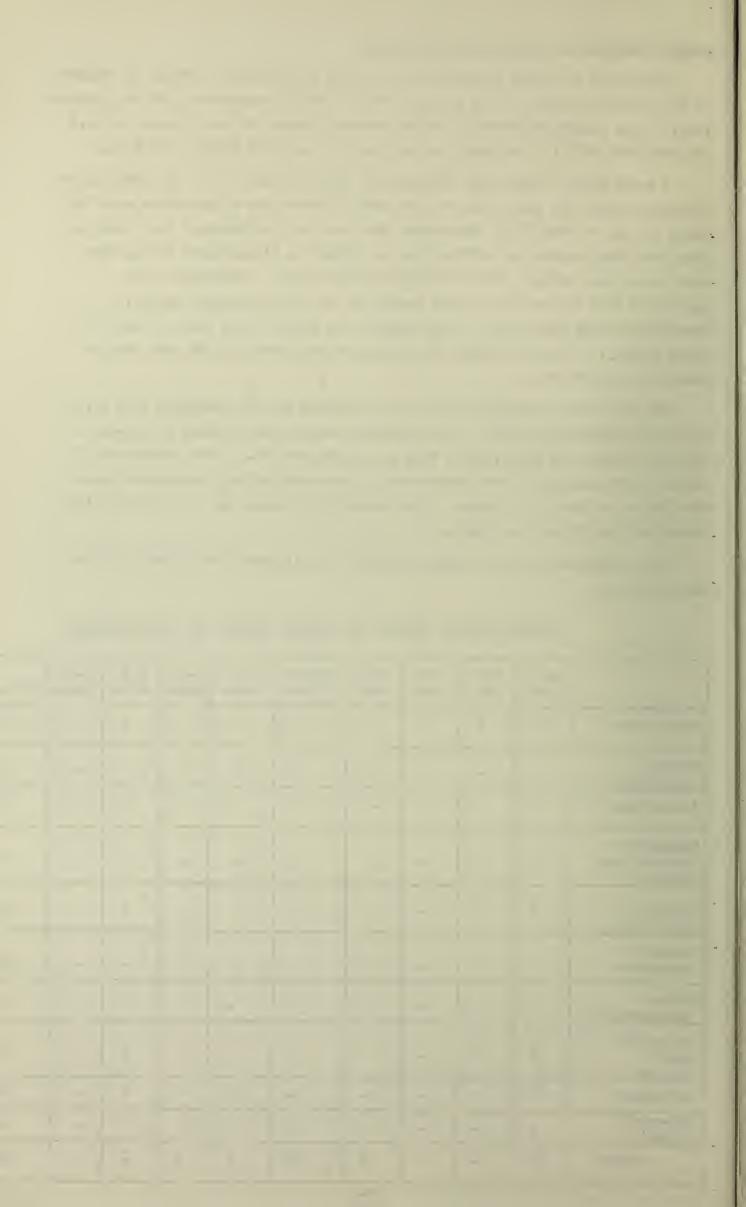
I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 18 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life seven of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such -would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than eleven deaths in the early neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 28 babies who died under one year of age 20 were born in hospital and 8 at home.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 28.0 compared with 26.1 for the administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 25.4. The occurrence of infant deaths associated with prematurity is responsible for a peri-natal death rate which is slightly in excess of the comparative figure for the administrative .County and for England and Wales.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = Nil for the division.

TABLE	SHOWING	CAUSES	OF	INFANT	DEATHS	IN	THE	DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Prematurity	11	-	-	_	11	_	-	-	-	11
Gastro- enteritis	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	4
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	_	-	1
Congenital abnormalities multiple	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho- pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3
Myelo- Meningocele	1	-	-	'-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	1	-	_	-	1	-	-		-	1
Accidental	-	1	-		-	2	-	-	-	2
Neo-natal Asphyxia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	_	-	2
TOTAL	18	-	1	3	22	5	1	-	- ]	28



# Smallpox Vaccination

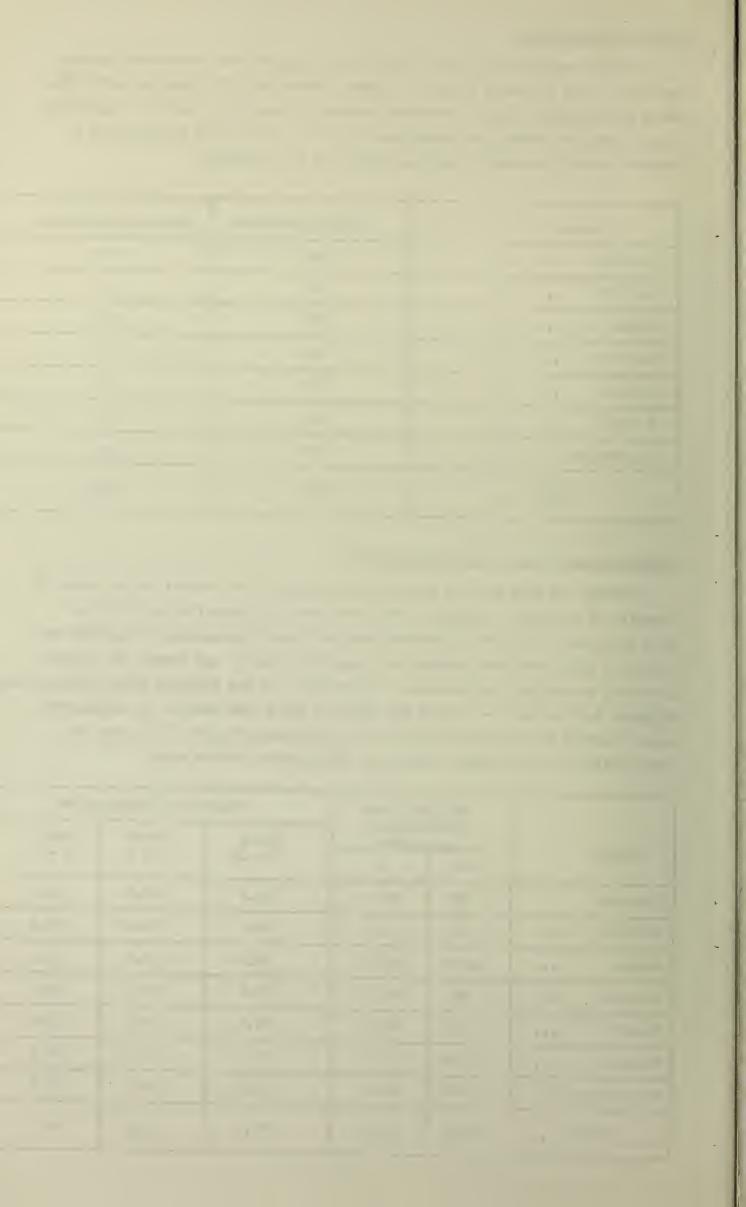
You will see from the table that some 584 persons were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, which represents a decrease of 102 compared with 1966. Every effort must be made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against Smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

District	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
Cudworth	49	3
Darfield	67	4
Darton	136	11
Dodworth	24	-
Royston	49	1
Wombwell	119	8
Worsbrough	113	
TOTAL	557	27

# Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the state of immunity in each Urban District. The immunisation figures for the Division as a whole show a welcome improvement and the overall percentage of children who have been fully protected remains at a high level and we can regard the figures presented as entirely satisfactory. In the case of the Dodworth Urban District the apparent fall in the 0 - 4 years age group is due to the removal of immunisation cards relating to children resident in the High Green Division following the introduction of the computer scheme for immunisation in that area.

	Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation				
District	,	years	Years	Years	Years		
	No.	%	0 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15		
Cudworth	731	82•5	81.5	62.5	92.4		
Darfield	434	71.4	89.4	71.4	98•2		
Darton	1,238	96.5	72.0	71.1	72.6		
Dodworth	350	89.0	71.5	50.1	85.0		
Royston	729	86.2	72•5	70.3	73.8		
Wombwell	1,238	71.8	81.1	72.1	86.1		
Worsbrough	1,255	86.9	75•7	86.9	69.3		
TOTAL	5,975	83.2	79.1	72.2	82.9		



### Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1967. Rather more children were immunised with primary doses but considerably less booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1967 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

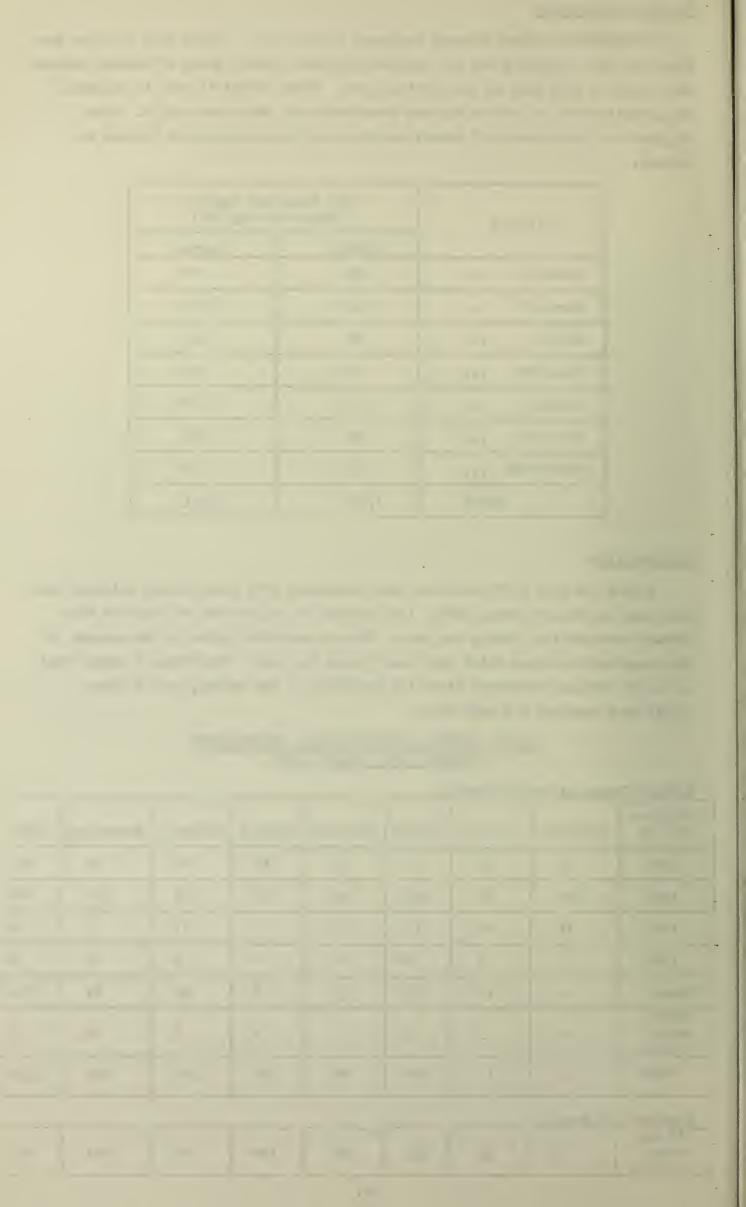
District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1967			
	Primary	Booster		
Cudworth	150	89		
Darfield	144	179		
Darton	337	244		
Dodworth	78	99		
Royston	213	279		
Wombwell	374	182		
Worsbrough	314	19		
TOTAL	1,615	1,091		

### Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,332 children were vaccinated with three doses, slightly less than were vaccinated during 1966. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation scheme which continued during the year. This makes a grand total of 36,690 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 10,841 have received a fourth dose.

# TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT DURING 1967

Primary Course of Oral (3 Doses)								
Children born in	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbrough	TOTAL
196₹	34	21	74	13	48	76	96	362
1966	100	71	182	49	89	154	101	746
1965	14	6	15	3	-	17	9	64
.1964	5	4	1	-	-	5	4	19
1960-63	-	12	25	15	9	35	14	110
OTHERS under 16 yrs.	-	3	3	-	1	5	20	31
TOTAL	153	117	300	80	146	2 92	244	1,332
	Booster (4th Doses)							
All age Groups eligible	85	75	315	85	118	62	181	921



### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell by about one third during the year to a total of 2,108. This was mainly due to the introduction of a system of selective medical inspection in the case of children of junior school age. This scheme is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was submitted for medical inspection by the school doctor. Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working quite well and helps to save doctors' time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it. Despite repeated efforts to try and recruit experienced doctors into the service no appointment of Senior Departmental Medical Officer could be made and the outlook for the future seems gloomy.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

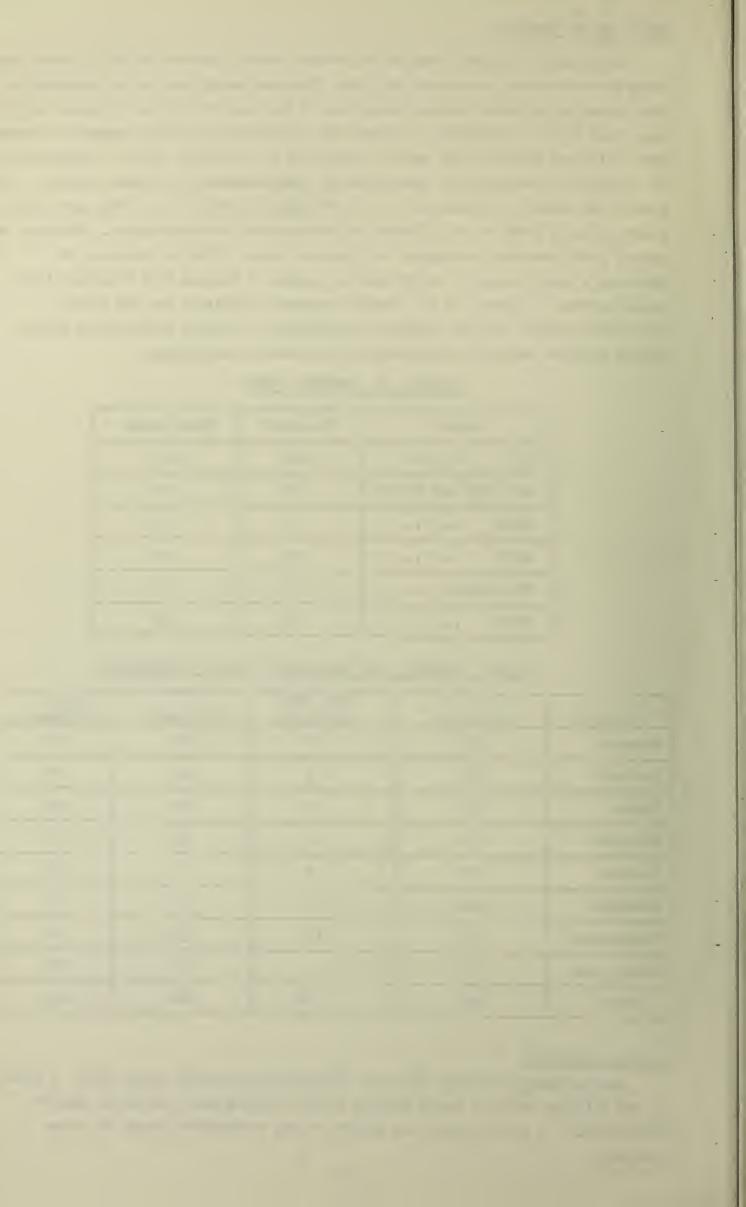
Defect	Treatment	Observation
EYE	143	253
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT	66	148
HEART	7	29
LUNGS	20	43
ORTHOPAEDIC	55	53
OTHER	85	379

### SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	108	8	72	21
Darfield	₹2	3	12	9
Darton	138	9	82	52
Dodworth	51	4	10	2
Royston	91	7	3	12
Wombwell	220	6	8	6
Worsbrough	147	11	34	8
Other areas	37	-	36	93
TOTAL	864	48	262	203

### B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1967. A total of 884 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown overleaf.



B. C. G. VACCINATION 1967

	Remarks	4 absentees	12 absentees	6 absentees		3 absentees	21 absentees	16 absentees	l absentee		
	Number Vaccinated	102	79	150	46	76	148	159	124	884	94
	Number found to be negative	106	91	156	46	79	169	175	124	946	94
	% Positive	4.5	5.2	7•1	4.1	2•4	2.8	5.4	O \2	4.9	N.K.
	Number Positive	5	5	12	2	α	7.	10	æ	49	N.K.
	Nunber Skin Terted	111	95	168	48	81	174	185	155	966	N.W.
-	District	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbrough	Barnslcy Girls' High School	TOTAL	TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME



### MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 444, compared with 479 in the previous year. There were 1,053 institutional confinements, compared with 948 in 1966. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 67% to 68% in 1967. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 80%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1967 no patients had Gas and Air.

Pethidin	ne	• • •	• • •		0			70
Trilene								139
Trilene								154
				TOTAL			•••	363

### Ante-Natal Clinics

There was an increase in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and yet the number of attendances showed a decline. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics.

Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes continued to increase during the year. This educational aspect of the work of the domiciliary midwife is becoming increasingly important.

### Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a welcome increase. During 1967, 42,658 attendances were made showing an increase of approximately 8.9% over the previous year. The attendances clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area.

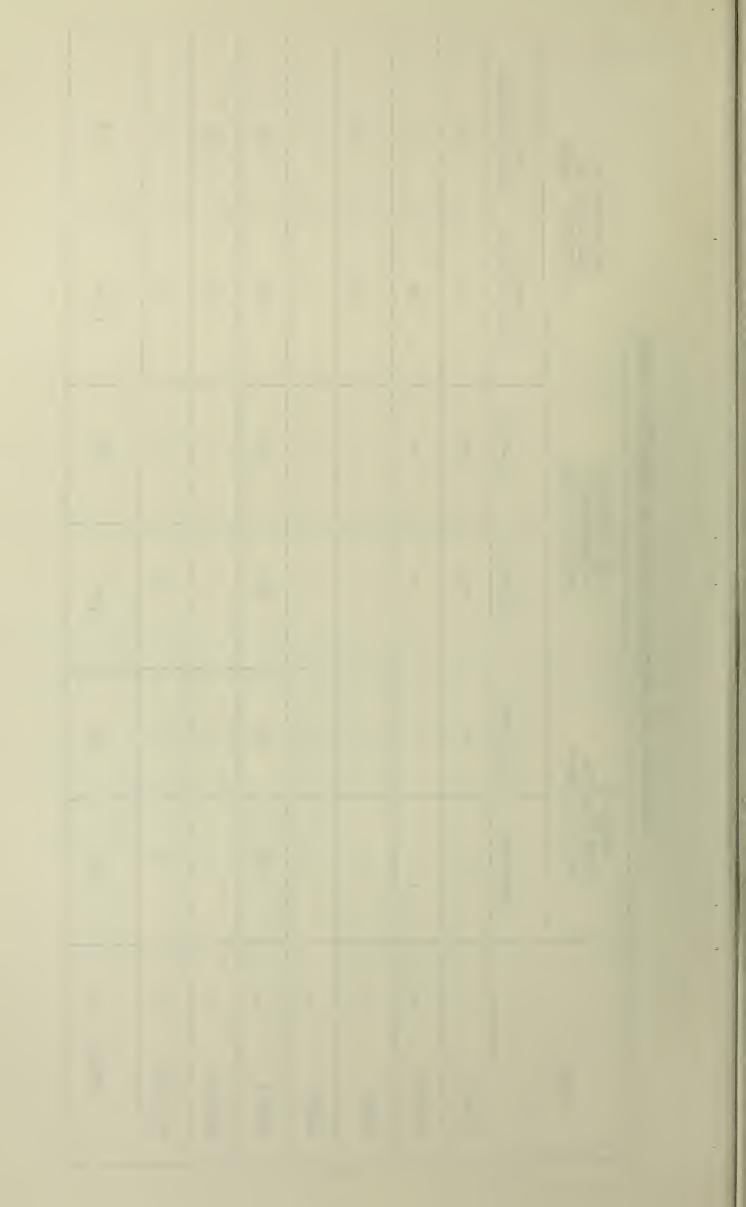
# TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1967

District	Total Number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth Darfield Darton Staincross Gawber Dodworth Royston Wombwell Jump Worsbrough Birdwell Blacker Hill	398 502 483 366 60 379 470 659 105 478 227 111	4,240 , 3,459 3,821 3,183 1,116 3,015 5,314 8,570 1,410 4,430 2,061 2,039
TOTAL	4,238	42,658



# ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

S AT I AND CLASSES	By Domiciliary Booked Patients	115	132	92	ı	175	132	ò	653	
ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES	By Hospital Booked Patients	69	153	203	t	175	361	93	1,034	
BER OF	CLINICS	Post-Natal	55	-	t	1	53	l	1	110
TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	Ante-Natal	969	ı	1	5	407	1	74	.1,483	
ING	Post-Nataj	55	ı	ŧ	r-I	53	ŧ	П	110	
NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	Ante-Natal	112	t	1	r-i	105	8	138	236	
					•				0	
	CTINIC		СОДМОКТН	DARFIELD	DARTON	GAWBER	ROYSTON	WOMBWELL	WORSBROUGH	TOTALS



### Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 19,581. This shows an increase of some 1,375 visits during the year. The table of health visiting carried out in 1967 shows that proportionately more of the nurses' time was devoted to the visiting of pre-school children. This is a welcome trend which I hope will continue in the future.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1967

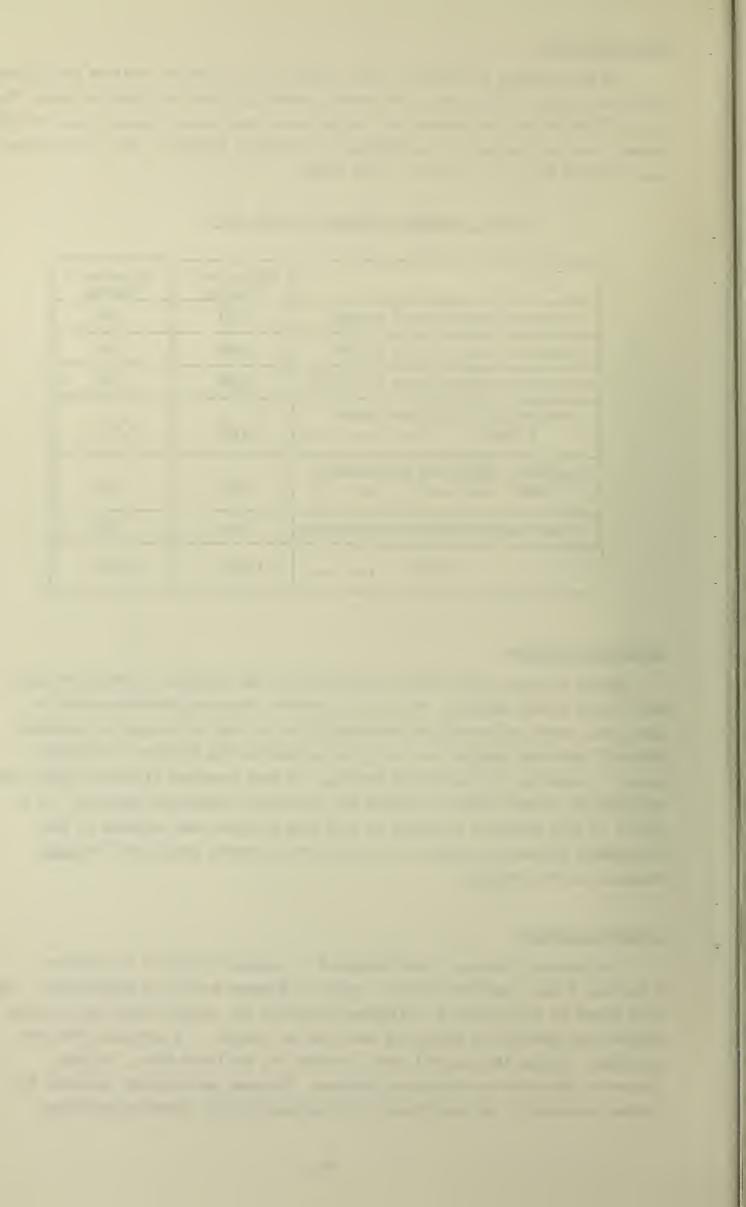
	Effective Visits	No access Visits
Visits to children born in 1967	5,221	788
Visits to children born in 1966	4,582	382
Visits to children born in 1961-37	6 <sub>9</sub> 340	367
TOTAL Visits to children under 5 years ••• •••	16,143	1,537
Geriatric other than for domestic help	2,016	100
Other visits including Tuberculosis	1,422	733
TOTAL	19,581	2,370

### Screening Techniques

During the year 1,492 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 16 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

### Cervical Cytology

The Cervical Cytology clinic continued to operate throughout the year at 6 Victoria Road. Sessions were held weekly on Tuesday morning by appointment. The main object of the clinic is to diagnose cancer of the uterine cervix in the early stages when treatment is relatively easy and the chances of a permanent cure are excellent. During the year 631 women attended for the first time. No early cancers of the uterine cervix were detected. Nineteen patients were recalled for further examination and were found to have gynaecological disorders requiring



treatment and advice. I feel that quite apart from the value of detecting early cancer of the female genital tract and other gynaecological disorders a good deal of excellent health education takes place at this clinic. Women attending frequently ask advice about problems in sennection with family planning and other topics.

It is important to note that the breasts are clinically examined at the same time. Three patients with breast abnormalities were referred to their own family doctors for advice.

### Home Nursing Service

There was a very slight decrease in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 46,180 visits were made, compared with 46,217 in the previous year. The table shows the breakdown of work into areas and clinical varieties.

### Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the Staff of the West Riding Welfare Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. P. K. Ramaswami, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the admission and discharge of geriatric patients with mutual benefit.

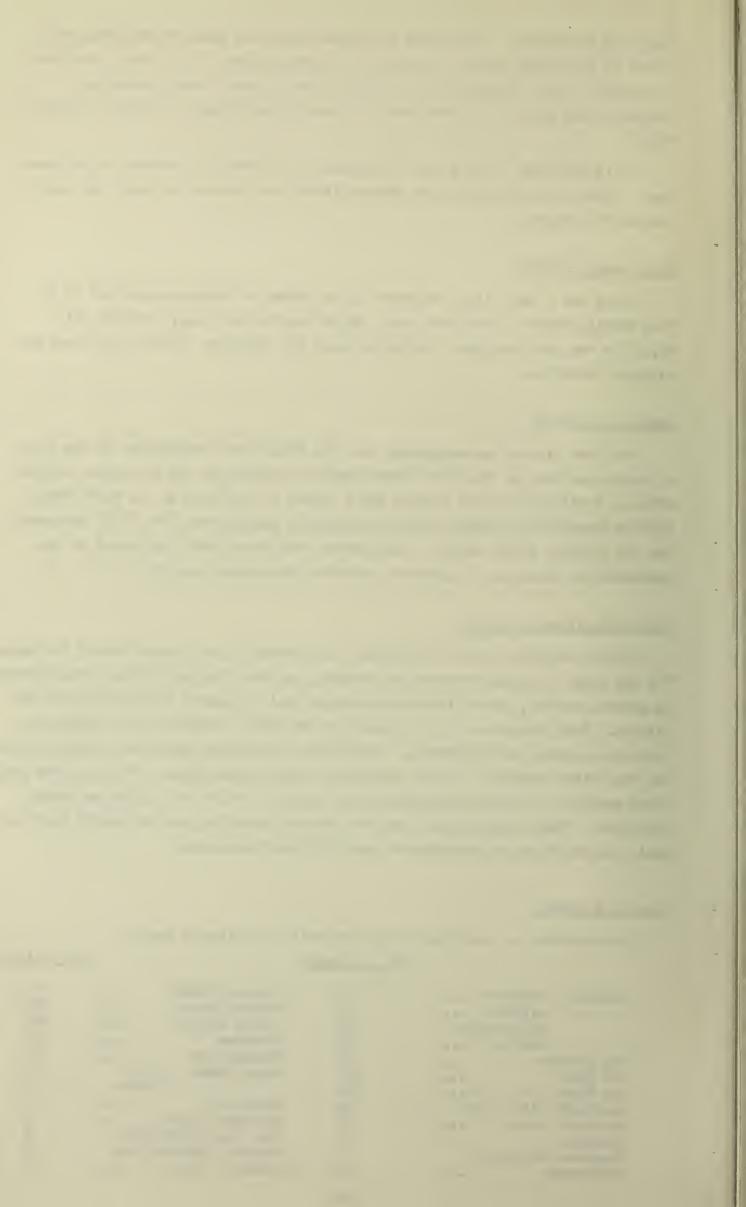
### Health Education Activities

Health education within the division has steadily gone forward during the year. The age range of clinic visitors has widened, and the male population is represented in greater numbers, due to the many surgeries held by general practitioners in the clinics. This presents us with a wider area of health education, e.g. safety at work, preparation for retirement. School Health Education continues to make progress and the raised standard of films available is very satisfactory. Outside clubs and other agencies, in increasing numbers have asked for talks to be given on health education. Their requests have been met wherever possible, and the health visiting staff welcome these opportunities to meet different audiences.

### Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

	No. of Issues		No. of Issues
Bedding blankets pillows	17 14	Pressure Rings Rubber Sheets	87 199
pillow-cases sheets	14 38	Urinal Bottles Crutches	122 41
Bed Cradles  Bed Pans	57 222	Walking Aids Wheel Chairs - Adult	50
Bed Rests  Bedsteads with Peles	110 18	Junior Adult Cot	5 1
Bedsteads other Commodes Cushions Dunlopillo	16 67	Fracture Boards  Cool Air Humidifiers  Electric Suction Pump	4 2 1
Mattresses	62	Hydraulic Hoists	2



The increasing demand for nursing equipment is probably related to the early discharge of treated geriatric patients following mobilisation and rehabilitation within the hospital. There was a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than in the past year.

### Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. There was one case referred during the year in the Darfield area.

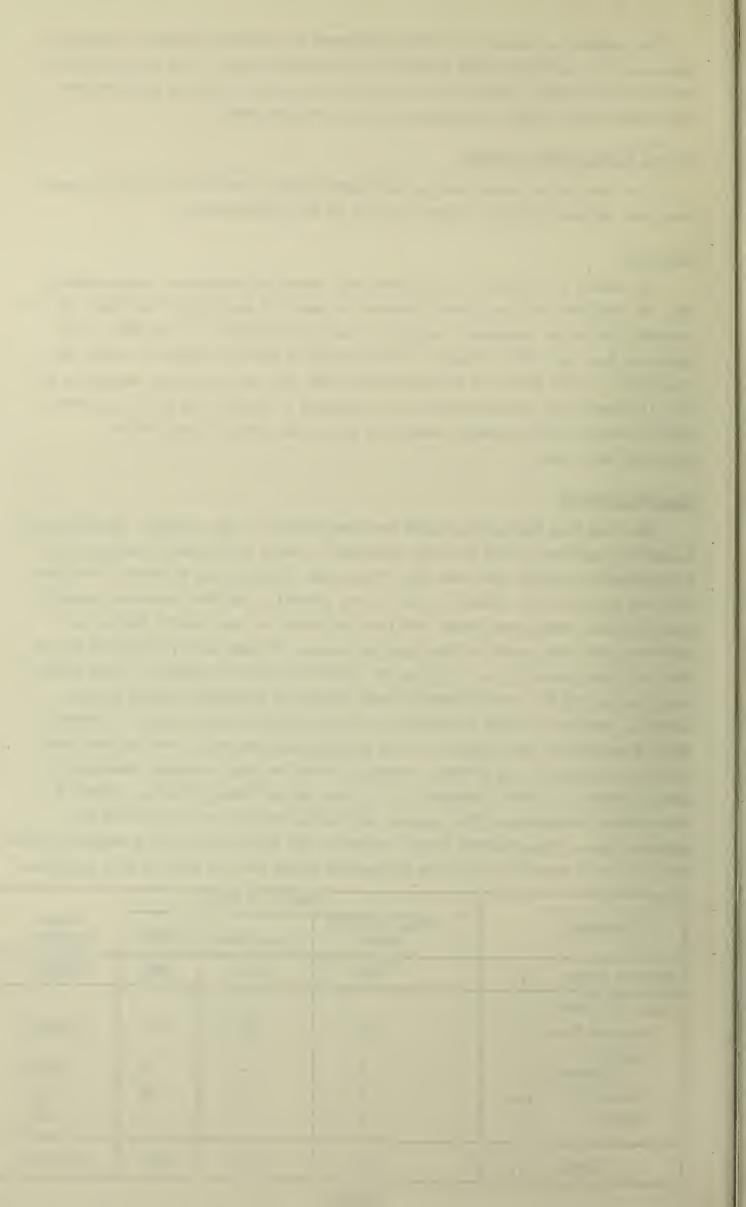
### Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed an increase of approximately 7%. The tendency has been for an increase to occur in domiciliary treatment out of proportion with the increase of clinic or surgery treatment. I feel that it is important that we should encourage more patients to make the effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic.

### Home Help Service

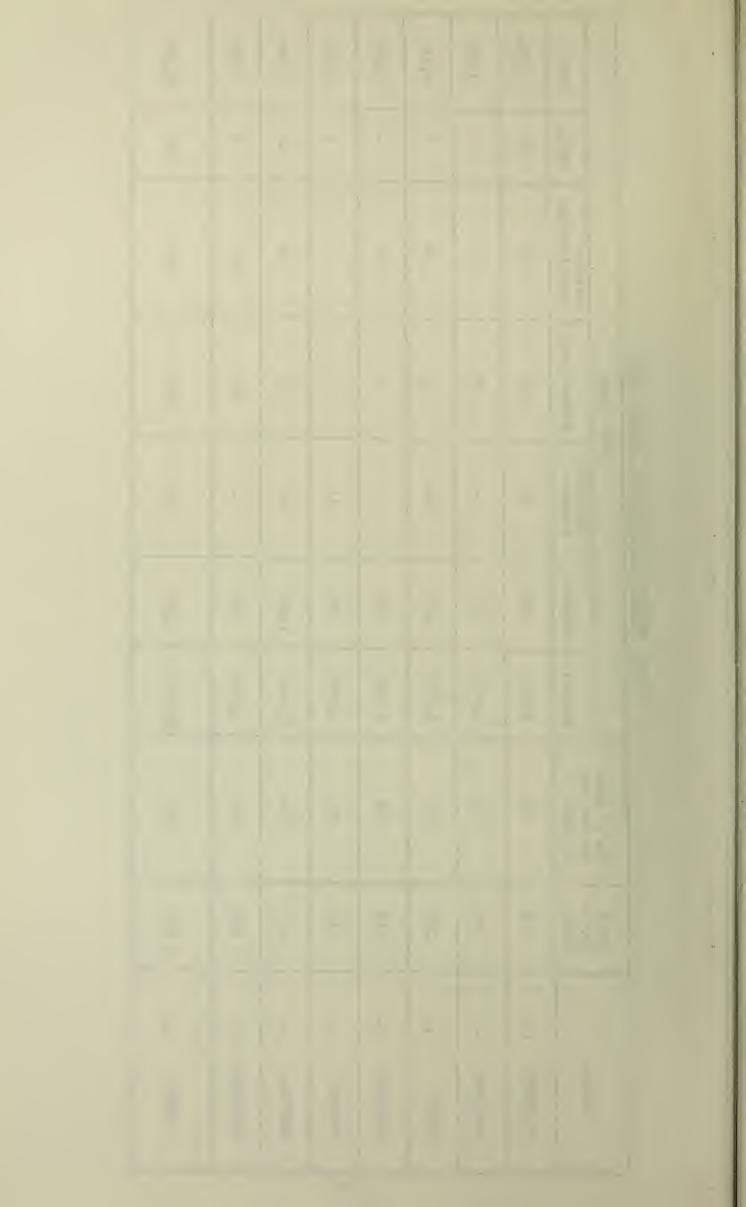
The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year increased to about 1,000, while the number of hours expended rose by just over 7%. This trend is inevitable in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly infirm in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who live nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live in close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents. These latter cases are always the more distressing and produce an increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male age group, this in turn can produce a demand for the service. Recently there has been a welcome tendency to rehabilitation and early discharge in the case of geriatric patients. Cases of this nature on discharge often require substantial assistance in the form of domestic help. These factors should emphasise the importance of this service in this area and it is inevitable that the increasing demand for the service will continue.

	1	Number of Cases					
Category	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	Hours employed			
Over 65 years	724	<b>2</b> 22	946	160,967			
Under 65 years: Chronic Sick Mentally Disordered Maternity Others	58 2 1 6	22 - 12 3	80 2 13 9	13,532 1,217 426 5,497			
TOTAL	791	259	1,050	181,639			



1067	
DIBTNC	
OUT	
CARRIED	
NURSING	֡
HOME	

			TOTAL	3,709	4,205	8,412	3,455	3	5, 142	13,889	8m768	46,180	
			Other	18	t	3	ı		1	12	5	101	
		Maternal	Compared crons	36	25	20	36			74	128	319	
DURING 1967	VISITS MADE	Tuberonlosis	2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	151	23	53	ı	57	1	135	141	534	A. C.
CARRIED OUT D	VIS	Infectious	,	10	ı	14	t	138		62	ſ	104	
NURSING		Surgical	910	010	372	1,482	718	785		1,918	972	7,063	
HOME	7	Medical	2 635	2,077	3,785	6,840	2,701	2,888		11,688	7,522	38,059	
	No. of cases	who are over 65 years	74		71	135	89	95		250	149	842	
-	Total No. of Cases		213		126	240	119	148		409	264	1,519	
	+	:	•		:	•	•	:		•	i (red	:	
	District		CUDWORTH		DARFIELD	DARTON	DODWORTH	ROYSTOW		WOMBWELL	WORSBROUGE	TOTAL	



# CHIROPODY SERVICE

CHERT	TT AT HOME	Physically Handicapped	5	92	11	11	19	L	15	144
TO OT	CARRIED OUT AT HOME	Pensioners	155	306	815	232	614	539	099	5,321
CHINETED	FATTENTS AT HOME	Physically Handicapped	П	ſΩ	ω	2	8	3	5	27
OT ECO	NO. OF FATLENTS TREATED AT HOME	Pensioners	59	84	169	50	107	138	160	747
- CETTOON	SURGERY	E.M.	1	ı	t	1	l	Н	l	1
2 Survey and A cream	NO. OF TREATMENTS CA	Physically Handicapped	4	36	4	6	5	29	10	94
		Pensioners	587	1,025	1,097	784	1,102	1,504	1,842	7,741
	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY	E.M.	3	l	ı	ŧ	ı	1	ı	Н
		• OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY	Physically Endicapped	2	4	14	2	6	6	L
	NO. OF PAT	Pensioners	138	506	231	152	206	393	325	1,651
	2	No. of sessions held	40	118	140	66	142	193	235	967
	AREA		CUDWORTH	DARFIELD	DARTON	DODWORTH	ROYSTON	WOMBWELL	WORSBROUGH	DIVISIONAL TOTALS



### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

$\Lambda_{ullet}$	Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-	-norma	il:						
					Under	6 years	Over 1	5 years	
	i. Local Education Authority:				M	F	M	F	
	a. While at school or liable to	atten	nd sc	hool	1	3	-	pea	
	b. On leaving special school				penn	-	1		
	c. On leaving ordinary school	000		• • •	2	2	-	part.	
:	ii. Police or by the Courts	0 6 0	0 9 0	• • •		-	-		
i	ii. Other sources (transfer from other	er dis	tric	ts,					
	re-ascertainme	ents,	etc.	)	0.0	-	-	-	
		TOTAI		• • •	3	5	1	-	
В.	Particulars of cases removed from Reg	gister	dur	ing l	967:				
	i. By reason of death	• • •	• • •	• • •	-	-	-	-	
	i. Reclassified	• • •	• • •	•••	-		-	-	
	ii. Removal to hospitals	• • •		• • •		Ţ	-	1	
	tv. Transfer to other districts	•••	• • •	• • •	priik veriijaan liiguus supersidaguus pidas — ta "cyningaga			1	
		TOTAL		• • •	-	1	-	2	
C.	Particulars of cases on Register at	31st I	ecem	ber,	1967:				
	Care and Guidance	•••	• • •	•••	29	28	103	110	
$\mathbb{D}_{\bullet}$	Short Term Accommodation:				8	3	2	4	

### Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful. Towards the end of the year Mr. J. Parr who had been Supervisor at the Centre since its inception, left the service to take up a similar post at Rotherham. Mrs. Large was duly appointed Supervisor of the Comprehensive Centre. Herconsiderable experience in working for the mentally handicapped will, I feel sure, help to develop a fully comprehensive service for all age groups and categories of mentally handicapped patients in the area.

Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre is now nearing completion and will soon provide facilities to cater for severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.

The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

### Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admission to mental hospitals during 1967.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Storthes Hall	61	15	76
Stanley Roy	3	8	11
St. Luke's Huddersfield,	••		-
City General, Sheffield,	-	epro.	_
Other	-	1	1
TOTAL	64	24	88

### Classification of Admissions

	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Informal - Section 5	48	20	68
Emergency - Section 29	12	2	14
Observation - Section 25	5	-	5
Treatment - Section 26	1	(MI)	1
TOTAL	66	22	88

### After-Care

50 new patients were added to the After-Care Register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officefs. This is I4 more than were referred in the previous year and shows the growing appreciation of the service.

### DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

	PEMAI	ŒS	M		
	Over 16 yrs.	O.der 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	TOTAL
Training Centre	30	14	29	23	96
Assisting in the home	40	-	8	_	<i>1</i> ,8
Working	18	-	59	-	77
Unable to be trained because of physical disability	12	13	4	5	34
Training Centre place refused	10	1	5	-	16
TOTAL	110	28	165	28	271

